

## Student Sees Interracial Meet Problems

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A senior at Auburn University says the difficulties may be too great to hold a proposed statewide interracial meeting in Alabama.

William W. Branch Jr. led a group which attended an Ecumenical Conference at Athens, Ohio, last week. He said Friday that efforts will be made to hold a statewide conference in Alabama next spring. It would be interracial and interdenominational, he added.

But upon returning home here Sunday he said "We'll have to wait and find out later on," about the meeting. "We may find the difficulties too great to hold the meeting in Alabama," he added.

Branch, a senior majoring in English at Auburn, said at Athens that his group wants to create a better understanding of integration so that when it comes the transition can be made in a Christian way.

Branch said that of the 50 persons from Alabama who attended the conference, about one-third were Negroes. He said it included students from Auburn University of Alabama, Birmingham-Southern College, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama College, Stillman College, Huntingdon College and Tusculum College.

## Welcome Sign Not Out Here For Agitators

The Birmingham hospital where Montgomery does not extend the welcome sign to agitators, Police and Fire Commissioner L. B. Sullivan said.

The commissioner's statement was issued after hearings for 20 persons accused of disorderly conduct in connection with a racial riot.

Text of the statement is as follows:

"The city has long been proud of its reputation as being a city of true Southern hospitality. We have in the past and will continue in the future to extend every reasonable courtesy to out-of-town and out-of-state visitors.

"But I want to make it perfectly clear and understood that our hospitality and courtesy does not include coming into our city for the express purpose of violating our laws, customs and traditions as was the very obvious objective of this group of people who were on trial today in Recorder's Court.

"For the benefit of those who come to Montgomery for the purpose of creating racial tensions and agitations, let me once again remind you that you are not wanted and if you insist upon violating our laws, we will use every lawful and legal means within our authority to discourage your efforts and activities."

## Alertness Of White Youths Saves Drowning Negro Boy

By BOB DUKE  
Of The Advertiser Staff

Two white youths, responding to screams of a frantic mother, saved the life of a Negro boy drowning beneath the murky waters of Lucky Lake.

Still alive because of the efforts of two Lanier High School seniors was 12-year-old Wilbur Nesbitt, 339 Clayton Alley.

Nesbitt, given artificial respiration by one of his rescuers, was taken to St. Margaret's Hospital where he was later released after receiving a thorough examination.

Hospital authorities said the Negro boy would have died had it not been for the smooth, coordinated work of Harry Dennis and Bobby Evans, both 16 of Max.

The Negro youth and his mother, Rosdell Palmer, were fishing in the lake—eight miles west of Dannelly Field on Selma highway—when the incident occurred. Young Nesbitt stepped into a deep hole as he waded into the

before he tumbled and started to come around."

Several minutes later, a Montgomery Fire Dept. rescue squad and an ambulance arrived at the scene.

Evans, son of Lt. Col. Robert R. Evans, said a lifesaving course he took in Tokyo, Japan, "really paid off this time. I never thought I'd use the training," he said.

Dennis, son of Lt. Col. Harry S. Dennis, served as a life guard in Nashville, Tenn., last summer. He has also completed courses in lifesaving.

water to retrieve his fishing line which had snagged on a log. Unable to swim, he went under.

His mother's loud cries for help attracted the attention of Dennis and Evans, who were fishing in one of the five small ponds surrounding the lake.

Evans quickly dived into the water, swimming to the spot where Nesbitt had submerged for the third time.

"The water must have been at least 10 feet deep, and I couldn't find him at first," Evans said. "I treaded water for a while and saw some bubbles coming up a few feet from me."

DEEP WATER  
Evans said he swam over to the spot, reaching his arms beneath the surface until he caught the Negro's belt and pulled him from the water.

Almost exhausted, he then towed Nesbitt to shore where he turned him over to Dennis.

"He wasn't breathing," Dennis said, "and I had to give him artificial respiration for 15 minutes



# Auburn Race Mixer May Be Thwarted

*Handwritten: The Dallas Negro Daily Home*  
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## CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL IS ORGANIZED IN LITTLE ROCK

*Little Rock, Ark., June 23* — A Catholic Interracial Council has been formed in Little Rock, Ark.

The council was formed after Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock issued a pastoral letter stating that silence on interracial matters is harmful to the solution of interracial problems.

The council has already begun its work by assisting in a state-wide educational program on segregation. The program was conducted through the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine in the Little Rock diocese.

The Confraternity issued for use of discussion groups An Elementary Catholic Catechism on the Morality of Segregation and Racial Discrimination. The catechism states that racial segregation "as we know it in Arkansas is immoral."

The Little Rock interracial council will join with 40 other councils at the founding meeting of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice in St. Louis from August 25 to 28.

# Evelyn Cunningham

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**B**ROTHERHOOD WEEKS and all other forms of Be-Kind-to-Colored People expressions are about as inane and sickening as discrimination itself. Wherever people take their Brotherhood Week seriously, there are many speeches, many testimonials and many, many Brotherhood Awards. *Sat 1-3-5-80*

These awards are tendered white citizens who "practice brotherhood," "live up to the ideals of democracy," "love their neighbors," or, "hire workers in their business, regardless of race, color or creed."

Brotherhood Awards are also presented to Negroes. The recipients are usually prominent individuals who are "firsts" or who have cracked some big employment barrier. They are held in high regard by the white citizenry.



Cunningham

**DURING BROTHERHOOD WEEK,** love and good faith are strewn all over the place. Everybody loves everybody and interracial activities abound.

A white man takes a colored man to lunch. Politicians and government officials reaffirm their dedication of the realization of that great American dream. They vow to fight for full civil rights and to remove the stigma of second-class citizenship from the Negro.

Once Brotherhood Week is over, the same ol' stuff continues to fly. No real progress is made. No concrete advancements are recorded. But one and all feel righteous and virtuous because they've done their bit.

**PEOPLE LIKE ME** are called cynics. We are accused of being in too much of a hurry and of antagonizing the blacks and whites who are sincere.

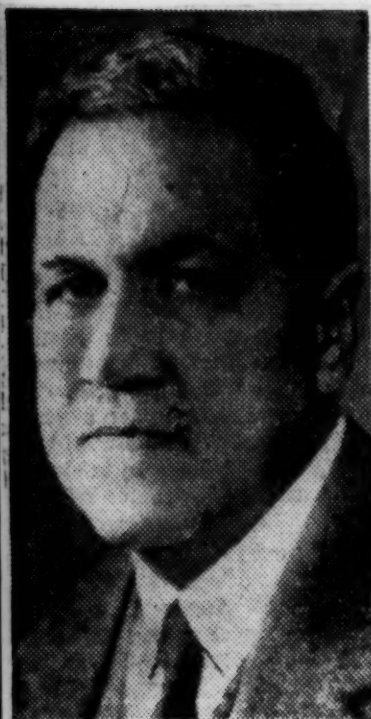
Be this as it may, we still don't like Brotherhood Weeks. We still don't like directives that tell us that we will have racial unity for a week. We still don't like our nation taking advantage of these sundry Brotherhood Week espousals to tell the world that we're straight over here.

They tell us that we're wrong to criticize when we don't offer an alternative or a solution. Obviously, we're concerned with brotherhood. Only we want more than a once-a-year deal.

**PEOPLE LIKE ME** would like to see brotherhood every day. This, of course, is not an original thought. It is said by all Brotherhood Week speakers. But the various governors and officials who dictate the terms of the big week might suggest that there be a continuous brotherhood action.

This could entail naming two minutes of every day as "Brotherhood Minutes." This would mean that for two minutes each day all Americans would give a thought to the real meaning of brotherhood. They wouldn't have to say anything or prove anything. They would only give it a thought. Every day.

And they just might wind up practicing brotherhood on the Fourth of July and Christmas.



Dr. Channing H. Tobias  
*New York Herald Tribune*  
Brotherhood Week Chairman  
*New York*

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman emeritus of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been appointed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as New York chairman for Brotherhood Week, Feb. 21-22.

Dr. John V. Connorton, Manhattan co-chairman of the conference, said yesterday that Dr. Tobias will preside at the annual New York Brotherhood Week luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 18.



# Catholic Interracial Council Forms National Organization

*New Orleans Daily*  
CHICAGO (ANP) — In order to increase the effectiveness of their work, a total of 39 councils of the Catholic Interracial Council movement have bonded together into a national organization, according to an announcement issued here.

The new organization is known as the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. Ground work for its organization took place at the first Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice held here in August 1958. At that time an interim committee of 26 members was named to work out details for the formation of the national conference.

## NEGRO GETS POST

The first chairman of the national group is Dr. John J. O'Connor, professor at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., author and lecturer and founder of the Catholic interracial movement in America, is honorary national chaplain.

Elected to the important post of treasurer is Charles W. Wexler, Detroit Negro lawyer. A young man, Wexler has been a leader for years in the interracial movement.

Other officers are John P. Nelson, New Orleans attorney, vice chairman and Miss Dorothy Mattingly, of the St. Louis Council, secretary. Mathew Ahmann, assistant director of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, is being hired as executive director of the national conference.

The conference adopted an eight-point program to combat prejudice in the field of race relations.

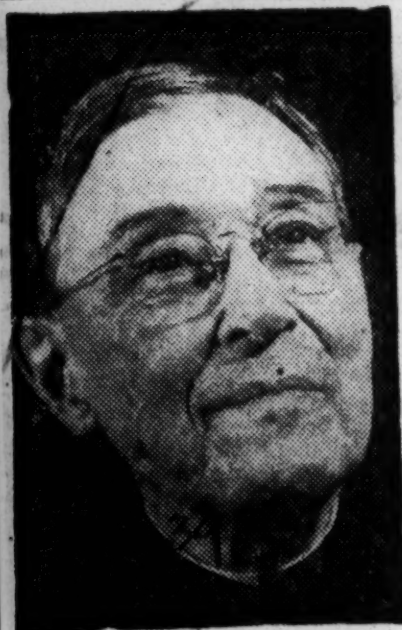
One of the functions of the new group is to help organize new local councils.

# Father John LaFarge To Be Honored On Birthday

*Journal and Guide*  
*Norfolk, Va.*  
NEW YORK — Father John LaFarge, S. J. founder of the Catholic Interracial movement in the United States, will celebrate his 80th birthday on Saturday, Feb. 13.

A Mass of Thanksgiving will be offered by Father LaFarge on that day in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York at 11 a.m. His Excellency Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the sermon.

## ANOTHER highlight of his



FATHER JOHN LaFARGE  
Goodwill Leader

birthday anniversary will be observed at a communion luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to be held immediately after the mass at St. Patrick's.

For over 54 years a priest and Jesuit, Father La Farge will receive the gratitude of leaders of a number of interracial agencies working in the field for better race relations.

THE LUNCHEON is being sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, of which Father LaFarge is founder and spiritual director.

"Hundreds of friends will unite with Father LaFarge in the offering of the mass and in asking God's blessing on the continuation of his great work for interracial justice in the United States and in the entire world" Council chairman, Gerrard L. Carroll, said.

Preparations for these anniversary observances are being arranged by the Madeline Sophie Guild of New York and the Catholic Laymen's Union as well as the Catholic Interracial Council of New York. A committee representing these organizations is headed by Mr. Carroll. The Rev. Philip Hurley, S. J., of Fordham University, is assistant chaplain of the council.

Information regarding the mass and communion luncheon may be secured from the Catholic Interracial Council, 20 Vesey street, New York 7, N. Y. (Telephone: REctor 2-5417).

## Franciscan Order Active

# Interracial Move Grows Nationally

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP) — An interracial movement which began 12 years ago as a parttime activity of Franciscan seminarians will be expanded into a nationwide Catholic interracial organization.

The Franciscan Third Order throughout the United States will adopt the St. Benedict the Moor Apostolate for Interracial charity as one of its projects, beginning Feb. 1.

Since 1947, the St. Benedict Apostolate has been conducted by Franciscan Religious at Holy Name college, Washington, D. C. As a project of the Third order — a lay organization — it will specialize in training lay people in methods of promoting interracial justice, in accord with the statement of condemning racism issued by the U. S. Bishops in November, 1958.

The apostolate is named for St. Benedict the Moor, a Franciscan Negro saint who died in 1589 and was canonized in 1807.

THE CHANGEOVER in direction of the apostolate was announced in a joint statement issued at the Third Order's headquarters here by Father Phillip Marquard, OFM, Third Order executive secretary, and Brother Roy M. Gasnick, OFM, Holy Name college, Washington, D. C. Under the direction of Franciscan seminarians, the movement has concentrated mainly on public relations and education. Spokesmen estimate that members have distributed more than 500,000 pieces of literature on racial justice in this country, Africa and India.

Father Marquard announced that two members of a three-man lay board of directors, just appointed, for the apostolate have been named. They are Wally Roebuck, New York, and Francis Reilly, Indianapolis.

The apostolate's central headquarters will be located at the Third Order's center. There are some 1,200 local fraternities of

the Franciscan Third Order in the United States, with about 100,000 members.



## Interracial Development Planned Here

A group here allied with Philadelphia builder Morris Milgram has taken an option on a site in suburban Washington for an unsegregated housing development.

Milgram made the announcement at a meeting of citizens yesterday. He did not say where the site is, but described as of more than 20 acres and added that additional land is wanted.

The plan to build in this area was disclosed last October when Milgram formed a working relationship with Home Parks Inc., headed by Joseph L. Raub Jr., attorney and vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Milgram said that his other developments have brought no difficulty involving mixed occupancy by people of similar economic and cultural backgrounds.

Milgram's firm, Modern Community Developers, Inc., of Princeton, N. J., has built or is building projects in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, New York and Connecticut in partnership with local groups.

His proposed 51-home development of \$30,000 houses in Deerfield, Ill., a Chicago suburb, touched off a local controversy that received international attention. The community, in a move to bar Negroes, voted 2 to 1 to condemn the tract's land for a park. The action is being fought in court.

# Johnson Will Continue Race Relations Work

By Milton Vlorst  
Staff Reporter

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, who resigned last week after 20 years on the D. C. Parole Board, still holds many of the posts that made him a pioneer Negro leader in the Washington community.

But he is recognized less as a spokesman for Negroes than as a community servant who happens to be Negro.

At one time, he sat on the boards of directors of some of the major community organizations. At 64, though he remains lean and vigorous, he is reducing his commitments.

He still takes a leading role in the direction of the YMCA, Washington Housing Association, CARE and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to name a few. But he's leaving the Parole Board to give more time to his garden.

### "Worked Out Well"

Johnson was appointed to the Parole Board while the concept of parole was still new and not totally accepted. Many fought it vigorously.

"I think it worked out very well," he said in an interview. "When citizens began to realize how few parolees were returned to prison and how much the community benefited, they began to feel comfortable with it."

This, in a sense, is the way the community feels now about integration. Many raised serious questions about it at first but its success has convinced almost everyone.

When city leaders tendered him a testimonial in 1947 on the occasion of 25 years of community service, it was one of the first integrated dinners at a major downtown hotel.

Now, Johnson says proudly, Washington is the most

thoroughly integrated city in the United States, not excluding even cities of the North like Boston and New York.

A troublesome exception to the pattern, he said, is the city's YMCA organization, which is still segregated. Johnson calls it "reactionary" and an "anachronism." Though he has been a director for many years, he has been unable to alter the situation.

### Ought to Be a Model

"The Washington Y ought to be a model," he said. "But this community is far ahead of its Y. The result is clear. The organization is down at the heels, both the white and Negro branches. Segregation can't be justified here."

Johnson, whose family came to Washington in 1867, makes no claim about his own contribution to race relations in the city.

During World War II, however, he received a Distinguished Service Medal for his work in race relations in the national selective service organization.

"If I've done anything at all to help this (race relations) along," he said, "I'm very proud of it."

Johnson still holds his job as assistant to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service. He and Mrs. Johnson live at 3426 Blagden terr. nw.

## To Mediate Protests

# Montgomery Sets Up Interracial Committee

A commission on interracial problems was set up yesterday by the Montgomery County Council, to mediate a rising volume of protests against suburban segregation.

The Council directed the commission by a unanimous vote to get to work "as soon as practicable" so that "the good name of Montgomery and its public peace may be continued."

This followed two weeks of anti-segregation picketing at Glen Echo Amusement Park, a sit-in demonstration at the Hi-Boy Restaurant in Rockville, and a citizens' petition protesting discrimination in the County's summer swimming program for children.

So far 41 demonstrators have been arrested, most of them on trespass charges. The demonstrators, in turn, are seeking a Federal Court injunction to bar use of special deputies to enforce Glen Echo segregation.

Leaders of the anti-segregation movements said they were gratified by the creation of the commission.

But Mrs. John W. Delaplaine declared: "We still express a concern about the extent to which the County is using County personnel and County buses for a program that segregates children."

### Heads Protesters

Mrs. Delaplaine heads a group of Bannockburn housewives who circulated the petition against the County's custom of renting school buses to take white children to the Glen Echo Park's swimming pool. The park bars Negroes, who are taken to District pools.

Several councilmen later said they were inclined to turn the swimming pool problem over to the new commission. They expect to have it in operation within a week, and they pointed out the petition calls for negotiation with the amusement park's management.

The 7-member panel, proposed by Councilman Stanley Frosh, will include representatives of the Catholic Church, the County's Ministerial Association, the Board of Rabbis, County trade and commerce associations, the two political parties, central committees and the Urban League.

Earlier the council heard County Atty. Alfred H. Carter deliver a formal opinion that the County apparently has no power to enact an anti-discrimination ordinance.

Irving A. Levine, head of the influential Kensington-Wheaton Democratic Club, said he hoped the Montgomery delegates to the state's General Assembly will seek enabling legislation for a county law against discrimination.



# Europe's Rights Court Gets First Case After 10 Years

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 7 (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights, intended to be a guardian of many of the basic rights embodied in the Constitution of the United States, began hearing its first case this week, ten years after its creation.

The court is based on a treaty written in 1949 during the first meeting of the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe, a fifteen-nation body that debates and recommends measures it wants the member nations to take toward greater European unity.

The treaty was signed at Rome ten years ago and eventually, was ratified by all the council members except France.

The court, in the minds of its builders, was to prevent Europe any recurrence of the police state methods of Nazi Germany.

Like the Bill of Rights The nations agreed on a list of human rights and pledged to observe them. The court was to see that they kept their word. Any signatory state could cite another for alleged violations of this charter of basic rights. The charter was to be for Europeans what the first ten amendments to the American Constitution — the Bill of Rights — have been for Americans.

In addition, as in America, any individual citizen could file suit against his own government for redress for a breach of this charter.

It was this kind of case that came before the court this week. Gerard Richard Lawless, an Irish citizen, is suing the government, at Dublin. He alleges he was arrested three years ago on suspicion of being a member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and was held five months without a charge or a trial. After studying legal points, the court recessed until mid-November.

Screen Crank Complaints An individual, such as Mr. Lawless, can approach the court only through the Human Rights Commission. The treaty established this commission alongside the court as a sort of attorney general's office to seek out-of-court settlements and screen out crank complaints.

The commission investigated Mr. Lawless' complaint and then presented it to the tribunal. The tribunal consists of one judge from each member nation of the Council of Europe. The judges are nominated by the committee of foreign ministers and elected by the consultative assembly. While serving on the court they are paid by the Council of Europe. Each signatory nation has agreed to accept the decisions of the court as binding. In case of failure to comply, the court can refer the case to the foreign ministers, who can take political action against the offending state.

Born in Burst of Idealism The tribunal took form in the burst of idealism and the urge toward European unification which pervaded Strasbourg in 1949. It was in the immediate post-war era, and the city was jammed with the leaders of newly liberated Europe. The air was alive with brave schemes to save humanity from another such tragedy as Nazi rule.

If any one individual can be called the father of the court, it is Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, a prosecutor at the Nuernberg War Crimes Trials and chairman of the European Assembly's Judiciary Committee, which drafted the statutes of the court. Raised to the peerage six years ago, he is now Viscount Kilmaur and Lord Chancellor of Britain.

He was seconded by Pierre-Henri Teitgen, of France, vice-chairman of the committee, who knew at first hand the hunted existence of a member of the French war-time underground.



# Court of Human Rights Hears Its First Case

*Washington, D.C.*  
STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 3 (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights hears its first case here today—Gerard Richard Lawless vs. the Irish Republic.

*10-3-60*  
It is a history-making occasion since this is the first meeting of a human rights court with powers to take decisions binding on governments and to consider cases initiated by individual citizens.

The court of seven judges is headed by Rene Cassin, former vice president of the French Council of State. Although a Frenchman presides, France is the only country in the 15-nation Council of Europe which has not yet ratified the human rights convention.

Lawless complains that he was arrested on suspicion of belonging to an illegal organization—the Irish Republican Army—in 1957 and was held five months without charge or trial. He claims his detention was a breach of the human rights convention, which guarantees the right to liberty and security of person and the proper administration of justice.

Lawless asked damages. The amount has not been disclosed.

His case has already been the subject of long-drawn written pleadings and oral hearings before the Human Rights Commission.

The commission declared last April that its majority agreed that Lawless' detention did not violate the human rights convention in view of the public emergency in Ireland at the time. But because of the fundamental importance of the legal issues involved, it referred the case to the court.

The Irish government agreed to appear.

# Attack On Prejudice Bias Sought

*Atlanta Daily World  
Atlanta, Ga. 39  
Mar. 12/60*

NEW YORK—A nationwide attack on prejudice and discrimination through a Federal Bureau of Intergroup Relations was proposed here Saturday at the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, told 600 convention delegates that the Federal government is the "natural and logical agency to lead the fight against bias and bigotry based on race, religion and national origin."

Dr. Marrow called for establishment of a bureau in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare patterned after the U. S. Children's Bureau. The new bureau would be charged with "applying social science and social action to the nation's biggest single domestic problem: racial tension and group hostility," he said.

The New York human relations official, who has also served as chairman of the American Jewish Congress Commission on Community Interrelations, warned, however, that "the problem cannot be dumped into Uncle Sam's lap."

"The most important role in building better relations among all our citizens must be played by individuals and community organizations, working with state and municipal groups, to reach into the daily lives and day-to-day practices of people," he declared. "In this process, the Federal government would act as a kind of catalytic agent, dramatizing the problem and focussing attention on ways and means of meeting it."

Dr. Marrow said a Federal agency dealing with prejudice and discrimination would, under his proposal, have three main tasks:

1) Carrying out vitally-needed research to measure the nature and extent of intergroup tensions on a national basis.

2) Providing skilled manpower to work with public and private community groups dealing with the problem and to serve as "trouble-shooters" in explosive situations.

3) Publishing bulletins and guides — such as the Children's Bureau best-selling booklet, THE CHILD FROM ONE TO SIX—designed to give practical advice in meeting real-life situations of racial and religious tension.

Dr. Marrow said his experience as chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations had convinced him that "the tools of social science and education exist for changing both the discriminatory behavior habits of people and the prejudiced attitudes which are constantly reinforced by these patterns of discrimination."

"The challenge," he told the American Jewish Congress meeting, "lies in putting these tools to use where they are needed most: in the Negro ghettos of the North as well as the South, and in those urban centers into which newcomers are pouring from rural sections of the country — Kentucky mountaineers settling in Chicago, Puerto Rican field hands moving into the tenements of Manhattan."

"The Federal government spends more money helping migratory birds than it does migratory citizens," Dr. Marrow declared.



## Integration— Fact, Theory

A Harvard professor, Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of that institution's social relations department, said at a Fisk University (Nashville) race meeting that four out of every five white ministers in major Protestant denominations in the South are for integration.

We don't know the source of his figures. We doubt their accuracy.

It is unmistakably true that among ministers of the South there is some feeling that segregation is "morally" wrong.

Among some ministers, and some laymen, there is an acceptance of a theory that color, or religion, ought not to separate man from man. This, to repeat, is the theory.

But Dr. Pettigrew recognizes the reality of the condition, not only in the South but generally in the land. He says that a minister cannot be liberal on the integration issue without risking loss of his church members. This, he said, is true "in the South or probably any other place in the United States."

This amounts to a simple set of statements. But they are statements clearly set apart by the fact that theory is theory and reality is reality. And, as Dr. Pettigrew says, this is "probably" true anywhere, not only in the South.

The theory of man being equal to man, regardless of color, is set down in many a book. But in practical existence, man in the aggregate has never really applied that theory.

This condition may be deplored by those who long for the theory to be acted upon universally, and implemented. But the historical fact is that virtually everywhere on the face of the earth, men have tended to segregate themselves, or to segregate others who are different in some obvious manner.

## Burned Out White Family Is Aided By Aged Negro

CHIPLEY, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—Last week the rural home of a young white couple burned to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Foy Skipper and their five children escaped barefooted and clad in only their sleeping apparel.

They watched helplessly as the flames consumed all of their possessions, even the money in Skipper's wallet. The children's piggy bank was fused by the flames into a mass of metal.

Neighbors provided temporary shelter and clothing. Volunteer groups began collecting clothing and household items in response to newspaper and radio appeals.

Most of the items were assembled at a Chipley office. The pile grew high within a few hours and gifts continued coming in at week's end.

An aged Negro in work clothing entered the office and asked to speak to a newspaper reporter who was assisting in the collection.

"I heard that a family got burned out and that you were helping them here," he said, producing two shiny silver half dollars.

"I have little that they could use, but I want to help by sharing with them the little I do have.

"Just give them this," he said, placing the half dollars on a desk, "and tell them—just tell them that a Negro sent it."

## RACE RELATIONS COMMISSION REPORTS

### Better Communication, Discussion Held Basis for Negro Status Change

TAMPA, May 28 (AP)—The chairman of the Governor's Commission on Race Relations today said change of the Negro's status in Florida can come about by better communication and discussion between the races—not by the use of demonstration and force.

Cody Fowler of Tampa said the commission had withheld statements concerning its goals and ideas until after the Democratic runoff for governor.

and solve its racial problems with maximum understanding.

"It has been wiser not to talk on the record until the touchy aspects 100 years of tradition and climate of an election was in the custom. We insist that each community has the responsibility to back of us and until we had a chance to talk with each other reasserting its conscience... The on our differing feelings," he said, more we study our racial problems, the more we realize that changes are in the making. The idea that the problems do not exist is just not so."

Fowler said the role of the commission is not to segregate or to desegregate but to help each local community to face

Fowler said massive resistance — like that in Little Rock — could seriously damage Florida's future.

"If we take the point of view of no communication and no discussion, the realistic possibilities of tension, demonstration, violence and intimidation will... become greatly increased."

He said the issue is not simply integration versus segregation.

He said a realistic picture of the race situation in Florida includes:

Definite court decisions.

The increasing number of educated and capable leaders in the Negro race.

America's leadership and prestige in a changing world which is more than two-thirds non-white.

Florida's particular situation of wealth, population growth and enormous tourist trade distinguishes it from other Southern states.

The recognition that many of our old ideas confuse racial characteristics with the tragic effects of poverty, job discrimination, inadequate housing, education and recreational facilities, and the recognition that the business establishment depending on Negro trade has a responsibility and obligation to maintain policies of service and employment that we do not unjustly discriminate against Negroes.

"We feel Negroes must have a feeling of dignity and pride in themselves and their community.

"In some areas, resistance is so heavy it is unrealistic to hope for change in our lifetime. In other areas, change is imminently possible. In still other areas, refusal to change is absurd — for example... two water fountains, side by side in public facilities."

He said there are people and organizations who believe that change only comes from pressure and force... "but the problems can be solved without coercion. Desegregation by force will build more resentment and less communication in the long run."

## BI-RACIAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE IN FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Protests against segregation, made by students and others in recent years, have resulted in formation of the Bi-Racial Citizens Committee to discuss ways to ease tensions here.

The group was formed on the initiative of the Tallahassee Ministerial Association and the Ministerial Alliance, the latter made up of Negro ministers. The members include seven whites and six Negro leaders.

Establishment of the B. C. C. is especially significant in view of the fact that the mayor and city council had both refused to appoint a commission on race relations. Such a commission was suggested by Gov. Leroy Collins last spring after students were tear-gassed and jailed for sitting in at lunch counters here.

Among the Negro members of the B. C. C. is Dr. James Hudson, the chaplain at Florida A. and M. University and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Another member is the Rev. Daniel Speed, assistant pastor of Bethel Baptist Church. The pastor of this church is the Rev. C. K. Steele, a leader in the Tallahassee bus protest and a member of the board of SCEF, which is a South-wide organization working to end discrimination and segregation. Mr. Steele is also vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Chairman of the B. C. C. is James T. Vocelle, chairman of the Florida Industrial Commission. Even the Tallahassee Democrat gave its editorial blessing to the B. C. C.



# More Biracial Committees In Florida Urged

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI) —

The Governor's Commission on Race Relations Tuesday reported "strong indications" of increasing racial tensions in Florida and urged communities that have not set up biracial committees to do so immediately.

The commission, headed by Tampa attorney Cody Fowler, said racial tensions are present to some degree in every community but are particularly strong in large cities and in communities with large concentrations of college-educated Negro youngsters.

This was interpreted as an appeal for bi-racial committees in metropolitan Jacksonville and in Tallahassee, site of the state's big Negro university.

Officials in both communities have flatly refused to establish such committees or recognize bi-racial groups set up by ministerial associations.

The commission said only 14 Florida communities have formed bi-racial committees.

After such a light reception to its appeal to the mayors of all cities last April, the commission has turned its efforts on business, civic and religious leaders, sending out a seven-page memorandum outlining the factors contributing to race tension and the way bi-racial committees can help.

Monday it said, these committees serve as a sounding board to air grievances and provide a "safety valve" in preventing possible strife. It hinted such groups also might head off trouble by giving leadership to programs for improved housing, recreational and job opportunities.

The problem is greater in Florida than elsewhere in the South, it said, because of this state's vast tourist trade and rapidly expanding industry.

"Tourists and new industry can be expected to be quite sensitive to the fear of unpleasant race tension."

A change in race relations is inevitable and Florida's leaders know it, the commission said.

It can come by one of two methods, it added:

"By economic boycott, wage-ins, demonstrations and race clashes," or "by responsible leaders who have studied the problem, examined all

points of view, who have the respect of the community and who can arrive at the most satisfactory

## State Group Says Racial Tensions Up

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 18 (AP)—

Race tensions are increasing in Florida and particularly so in big cities and communities with large concentrations of college-educated Negroes, the State Commission on Race Relations said today.

It circulated a memo to business, civic and religious leaders urging the formation of more local biracial committees to help allay the tensions.

Chairman Cody Fowler of Tampa said that "new adjustments are going to have to be made regardless of the preferences of many."

"The difficulty is that these adjustments may be made on the street corner under leadership of extremists with disturbance of the peace, threats of violence and angry passion as the guiding line, unless there is an institution in the community whose task is to deal with them," he said.

He reported that 14 Florida cities have established biracial committees.

The commission, in urging more Florida cities to form local groups, said that any doubts "as to the soundness and logic of this approach we could possibly have had were completely removed by recent events in Jacksonville."

Since changes in race relations are inevitable, the commission said, it is better for them to come under the guidance of "responsible leaders how have studied the problem over a period of time" than by "economic boycott, wage-ins, demonstrations and race clashes."

"Many have indicated the fear that discussion will only encourage the expression of Negro discontent," it said. "The answer is that such discussion often has the immediate effect of puncturing dangerous illusions of racial content, but in the long run, if done by responsible leaders, is profoundly settling."



## In Response to Collins' Plea

## Cities Slow in Naming Racial Study Committees

By The Associated Press

A survey Wednesday indicated that Florida cities have been slow to respond to Gov. LeRoy Collins' appeal for establishment of bi-racial committees to seek solutions to racial problems.

However, the survey showed at least eight cities have such committees or are considering forming them.

At Miami, Mayor Robert King High has called a bi-racial meeting for Friday as a preliminary to setting up a committee of the type asked by Collins. The Metropolitan Dade Commission also is considering organizing such a committee.

Creation of such a committee has been suggested by a city commissioner at Lakeland, but no definite action has been taken. The commission meets again April 4.

Tallahassee, center of the sitdown controversy in Florida, has turned thumbs down on the bi-racial committee proposal.

The City Commission and Chamber of Commerce directors in the capital city rejected the idea as a waste of time. However, the Tallahassee Ministerial Association and Florida State University President Robert M. Strozier have been urging both sides to talk over their differences around a conference table.

Cities which have bi-racial groups of various types include Tampa, Orlando, Dania, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Melbourne and Coral Gables.

The St. Augustine group is the newest. It was formed recently after violence broke out there during a sitdown demonstration by Negro college students.

Orlando and Jacksonville have had bi-racial groups for several years.

At Tampa, a bi-racial committee was set up several months ago after Negroes sought to integrate city parks.

## 5 Named To Florida Racial Unit

Collins Calls Role Trouble-Prevention

By JOHN L. BOYLES  
Capital Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins Thursday named three white persons and two Negroes to his bi-racial commission which is charged with the responsibility of working toward a solution of the state's racial problems.

Collins previously had announced that Cody Fowler, a Tampa attorney and former American Bar Association president, will be chairman.

The other five members are: Don Genung, Clearwater, sheriff of Pinellas County; Perry C. Harvey Sr., president and business agent of International Longshoremen's Local 1402, Tampa; Mrs. C. D. Johnson, Quincy, chairman of the Florida Children's Commission; the Rev. E. C. Tillman, Daytona Beach, pastor of Mount Bethel Baptist Church and John B. Turner, Miami, civic leader and vice president of Orange State Oil Co.

Harvey and the Rev. Tillman are Negroes. Harvey is also a member of the bi-racial committee for the City of Tampa.

Collins said it would be the job of the commission to provide leadership, not only at

the state level, but to advise and counsel similar bi-racial committees in cities and towns throughout the state.

Six cities have set up or announced plans to establish local bi-racial committees since the governor requested such action in his speech last Sunday. He told Floridians that efforts must be made to solve racial conflicts.

He said the state committee "will not stand by and wait for trouble and disorder to develop. Instead, it will seek out ways in which progress can be made in many areas, and how the underlying causes of racial tension and discord can be eliminated."

Collins said, "I believe this commission will have the enthusiastic support of the great majority of Floridians who so earnestly desire to help in the intelligent and reasonable solution to our race relations problems."

The governor warned that we should "not expect miracles from the commission."

"Problems in this area," he said, "are highly complex and difficult, as everyone knows. But the commission will give to the work its best, and I believe most Floridians join me in wishing it godspeed."

Collins' plea for a bi-racial approach to solving racial problems followed a series of lunch-counter sit-down demonstrations in Tallahassee and other cities that brought threats of violence. In one instance, Tallahassee police used tear gas to halt a riot.

In his speech Collins said store owners have a legal right to select their customers, but added that in his opinion it is morally wrong to refuse Negroes food service if they are allowed to do business in other departments.

## 4 WHITES, 2 NEGROES

## Collins Names Members Of Bi-Racial Committee

TALLAHASSEE, March 24 (AP)—Gov. LeRoy Collins tonight appointed members of the state bi-racial committee which he set up to help dissolve race tension and eliminate its underlying causes. The group consists of four whites and two Negroes.

Cody Fowler, Tampa attorney, was named chairman by Collins when he announced last Sunday that the committee would be formed.

Other members are:

Don Genung of Clearwater, Pinellas County sheriff; Mrs. C. D. Johnson of Quincy, State Children's Commission chairman, and John B. Turner, Miami businessman, all whites; and Perry Harvey Sr., Tampa president of Local 1402 of the International Longshoremen's Assn., and the Rev. E. C. Tillman of Daytona Beach, pastor of Mount Bethel Baptist Church, Negroes.

Collins, seeking to ease race tensions stirred by demands of Negroes for integration of lunch counters in variety stores, pledged to give the committee all the help his office could supply.

"It will be the job of this commission to provide leadership not only at the state level but to assist by advice and counsel wherever possible similar bi-racial committees in the cities and towns throughout the state.

"It will not stand by and wait for trouble and disorder to develop," he said. "Instead, it will seek out ways in which progress can be made in many areas and how the underlying causes of racial tension and discord can be eliminated."

"We should not expect miracles from the commission. Problems in this area are highly complex and difficult as everyone knows. But the commission will give to the work its best, and I believe most Floridians join me in wishing it God speed."

## City to Name Bi-Racial Board

## White and Negro Leaders Huddle

at the MacAllister Hotel.

By JOHN McDERMOTT  
Herald Staff Writer

Approximately 100 white and Negro leaders met Friday with Mayor Robert King High and the Miami City Commission to take initial steps to organize a bi-racial committee which will study problems here.

High announced later that a seven-member committee will be named Monday after the city commissioners complete their nominations.

The mayor said the committee will seek to cooperate with the state bi-racial committee appointed by Gov. LeRoy Collins. He said the problem is "not essentially one of government . . . but essentially a problem between businessmen and people."

"It is a moral and economic problem," the mayor continued.

Mrs. Olive Alexander, executive director of the James E. Scott Community Center for Negroes, called for "level headed, intelligent planning."

"I am a Negro by accident," she told the luncheon meeting

"I had no choice . . . in the way I was born."

She called for "good Americans" to work together in solving the racial discrimination problem on a moral basis.

"As Christian people, how can we believe in Jesus Christ only in words and not by practice?"

Nestor Morales, a leader in Latin-American affairs here, urged the committee evaluate and ferret out general public sentiment rather than accept the views of extremists on either side.

Dr. Franklin Williams, vice president of the University of Miami, called the meeting "an excellent start" toward resolving the racial problem.

Several ministers, both white and Negro, spoke hopefully of working out the racial dispute by education, understanding and better communications between the two sides.

Henry Arrington, Negro member of the Miami Housing Authority and a former assistant state's attorney, suggested that the question would need legislative action to support the good intentions of the bi-racial committees.



Commissioner B. E. Hearn, Sr., disagreed.

"You can't legislate morals," he said. "You've got to sell the people on changing their customs, not passing laws to force them."

## Dickinson Urges Merchant Member On Biracial Unit

Sen. Fred O. Dickinson of Palm Beach County, campaigning in this area yesterday for the governorship, followed up his Thursday night statement about Gov. LeRoy Collins' biracial commission with a call for the appointment of a merchant to the group. Dickinson wired Collins yesterday from Jacksonville Beach stating, "It is very regrettable that this committee does not have even one member of the very group hardest hit by these unfortunate racial demonstrations. The merchant's store is the battleground of this racial dispute and it is not right or fair to ignore the merchant in the governor's committee trying to solve the sitdown problem."

Dickinson, the only gubernatorial candidate campaigning in the Jacksonville area yesterday, touched on this subject in a television appearance Thursday night.

Other state political activity in Jacksonville yesterday included the appointment of Gilbert J. Schenkel as Duval County campaign manager for Loran V. Carlton of St. Petersburg, a candidate for commissioner of agriculture.

## Race Answers For Florida?

GOV. LEROY COLLINS of Florida some time ago appointed a commission on race relations which through its chairman, Cody Fowler, has released a lengthy statement discussing problems and possible means of answering racial tensions in that state.

The document is high-minded, well-intended. It has reality in many places. It does not hide from the facts of difficulty. But its proposals for procedure in solving racial matters seem to us to be valueless under present conditions, even in Florida which is not a typical Deep South state.

THE DOCUMENT notes that courts have invalidated segregation in public places. The commission "deeply respects 100 years of tradition and custom," but it insists that "each community has the responsibility of reassuring its com-

munity to settle its own affairs, unless such settlement is early, full compliance with all integration rulings.

This "sounds good." But the nature of the division today is such that the "long range approach" for most Southern whites means eventual full integration—and this they intend firmly to resist. Cooperation means compliance sooner or later.

Further, the emphasis—repeated later—on community responsibility "sounds good" also—each community does have responsibility and would like to settle its own affairs, surely. But this is no "each community" problem. The Negro effort, in very high gear, is for no delay on any mixing front. It is a national movement, well financed, centrally directed and instructed. Neither CORE nor NAACP—trying hard to goose up its efforts to match the more ardent Negro activities—will allow each com-

munity to settle its own affairs, unless such settlement is early, full compliance with all integration rulings.

IS THAT REALLY TRUE? Urban centers, North and South, have become centers of resistance to mixing in case after case, granting the few exceptions where "token" integration exists, North or South, and hasn't been irritated yet by Negro leadership. (But don't think such irritation isn't coming; the NAACP is bitter now about the Nashville situation where courts have allowed grade-a-year mixing, for three years now, to stand. Only a small percentage of Negroes are integrated; NAACP will not accept that; nor will CORE.)

The Florida document calls for community biracial committees. But what can these do? Once—long ago it seems!—there were many such committees; but post-1954 pressures shattered them. The Florida document acknowledges the possibility that whites participating would be labeled "integrationists" at once, Negroes "Uncle Toms." It argues against this—but isn't that just what would happen? And Negro leadership would howl as loudly as any staunch white segregationist. What can such committees really do? The issue is full mixing.

MR. FOWLER MENTIONS economic aspects. Let him and others be blunt. Florida is "different," yes. But can resort owners in Jacksonville, Daytona, Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, St. Petersburg conceivably fail to fight any move which would open their beaches, hotels and motels, restaurants unrestrictedly? It is all very well to speak of moral aspects and biracial talks. But eventually bedrock must be reached.

The Florida racial commission's arguments are not totally unrealistic. They annotate the problems accurately. But we see no source of solution in the commission's statement, for Florida or any other Deep South state.

Mr. Fowler says some changes are possible. He cites maintenance of separate drinking fountains. Does he seriously think single water fountains are adequately indicative of the Negro objective?

The basic fallacies in all this are twofold, principally. One is that communities individually cannot solve a problem involving a national Negro movement of intensity, political pressure, economic threat, and excellently backed financially. Community-by-community would not stand a chance. The first failure to comply with mixing demands—he it at



# Race Relations In The South-'59

*The Informer Houston, Tex.*

Several church and other groups sought to identify and respond to the moral issue around which the desegregation question swirled, but there were no momentous accomplishments. A general uneasiness seemed to prevail among many individuals and organizations that the values associated with democratic and Christian living were not sufficiently influential in the nation's life, for whatever the reason. Some students of the times suggested that the failure to deal morally—as well as legally—with the crucial issue of desegregation made impossible any further significant advance in the over-all quality of the total life of America and its people. The difficulty seemed most pressing at the community level, where general pronouncements in a national setting were not easily translated into local desegregation action.

Previous segregation practices seriously impaired the competence of Negroes in 1959 to experience the opportunities and discharge the responsibilities of the democratic society. That condition of inadequacy was used during the year as a chief argument against public desegregation.

Widely neglected in 1959 was the opportunity to build a superior quality of race relations in the South early through a substantial and fulfillment of the Negro's aspirations for full citizenship and an effective program to inform the public of the benefits for every citizen when racial discrimination in public affairs is eliminated.

## FEDERAL ACTION

Legislative. Of much civil

rights legislation proposed and introduced in the Congress, the only enactment in law was the extension for two years of the Commission on Civil Rights.

The REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS called for the extension of equal protection of the laws regardless of age, color, creed, or national origin; recommended legislation to correct abuse and to assure voting rights to all qualified citizens; indicated to the states that the alternative is "reasonable ways of ending compulsory segregation" in their schools or abandoning their systems of free public education; urged the promotion of "equal opportunity to secure decent housing," proposed that a bi-racial commission be established in every city and state "with substantial non-white populations" to study racial problems, receive and investigate complaints, and attempt to solve problems through mediation and conciliation; and suggested that the President of the United States "issue an Executive Order stating the constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing."

The Commission's conclusion was: Voting education, and housing are so fundamentally interrelated that it is impossible for the problems to be solved by improvement of any one factor alone.

Executive. In his State of the Union Message the President of the United States asked Congress to join him in supporting the United States Supreme Court ruling against segregation and called for legislation to achieve "free-

dom from discrimination in voting and access to jobs."

## The Religious Response

# Changing Patterns In Race Relations

By Dr. Samuel Gandy

Whether communicants, clergy, or ecclesiastical leadership in any or all major Faiths or Sects the religious response is quite likely to be either prophetic, traditional (customary and conforming), or reactionary (open opposition to any change). Signals of the latter are to be observed in newly formed laymen groups in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana organized to resist any change in current conforming church operations; and if guidance from the national body is firmly projected, then to secede from the given national structure.

It is to be stated that in all the major national and regional bodies some declaration of attitude, belief, or policy has been initiated and in some instances successfully applied.

Perhaps the most significant change is the ground of defense for static racial patterns. It would appear that the defense used no longer argues a religious basis for practicing racial segregation, rather a social position is projected. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the late Sociologist, said:

"No Southern white opinion, respectable or otherwise, has, in the past half century, seriously ventured a moral or ethical or humane justification of the Southern way of life. The

reasons Southerners give for insisting on racial segregation are defined as sociological and cultural."

The current vigorous social protest by students across the Southern region, supported in part by students in many areas of the nation, has produced a socially sensitive response by some religious bodies and agencies. The Central Committee of the "National Student Christian Federation" issued on March 6, 1960, a "Letter to Christian Students." Upon establishing a sound theological platform for involvement, the letter contained the following thought:

"Civil disobedience and passive resistance in response to what we feel to be an unjust civil order are, to the extent which we are willing to accept the legal punitive consequences of our disobedience, an affirmation of the rule of law.... Academic freedom and academic responsibility are essential in the University, where all of its members (students, faculty, and administration) join together in the search for meaning and truth. Academic freedom involves the right of all the members of the University not simply to believe in certain truths, but also to act with integrity in the light of these truths."

Statements of Convictions have been drafted and published in daily newspapers by clergy-men of all faiths. One such

statement began:

"We affirm our own conviction that what these 'protestors' are seeking is only ....The Church in its basic that to which they are justly teaching insists upon the dignity and rightfully entitled as citizen of all men before God. It is, therefore, not surprising that Christians are in the forefront of the demonstrations and that this 'passive resistance' movement has definite relationship to the Churches both in teaching and leadership."

The Community Church of Chapel Hill, North Carolina had the following announcement in its March 27, 1960 bulletin:

"An organization about which there are many strong feelings, Presbyterian Church, U. S., both for and against, is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Counter Sit-ins." The edition Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, will speak in the final discussion of the 'Alternatives to Violence' Series. Everyone is cordially invited to attend at 8:00 p.m. in this evening in the Church. A Rabbi in a deep South City preached a sermon entitled - "With Whom Shall I Dine?" Here was an effort to interpret the Negro Citizen as a person with dignity and respect.

Dr. L. Harold DeWolf of Boston University School of Theology delivering one of the Cole lectures at Vanderbilt University in Nashville said:

"To demand conformity to order or culture based on injustice and falsehood is to cry 'peace' where there is no peace."

Dr. Liston Pope, Yale University Divinity School Dean, on the same occasion stated: "The task of the Seminary is not to confirm the world in its ecclesiastical and cultural prejudices, but to redeem it, by the grace of God, from the pagan atmosphere by which it has already been polluted."

Both theologians were addressing themselves to the instance of the dismissal of Jim Lawson (Negro) from the Student Community of Vanderbilt University because of Lawson's insistence upon giving demonstrable expression to his convictions.

An advisory document issued

by a committee of the Episcopal Church included the following statement:

"The Church in its basic teaching insists upon the dignity of all men before God. It is, therefore, not surprising that Christians are in the forefront of the demonstrations and that this 'passive resistance' movement has definite relationship to the Churches both in teaching and leadership."

The "Presbyterian Outlook," a special edition on the "Lunch Counter Sit-ins." The edition includes a conversation by Pro-

Secretary of the NAACP, will speak in the final discussion of the 'Alternatives to Violence' Series. Everyone is cordially invited to attend at 8:00 p.m. in this evening in the Church. A Rabbi in a deep South City preached a sermon entitled - "With Whom Shall I Dine?" Here was an effort to interpret the Negro Citizen as a person with dignity and respect.

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What Vice President Has Said—

# Race Relations Problem Is Long-Range, Thinks Nixon

BY GENE WORTSMAN  
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 26—Vice President Richard M. Nixon's position on race relations possibly can be summed up, if short cuts ever are adequate, in two statements. 3-18-60

He favors the equality of opportunity for all Americans.

He believes the problem is long range, existing in the North as in the South, and will not be solved in the hearts of people.

That is similar to a view expressed some time ago by President Eisenhower.



NIXON

The Post-Herald, in an effort to learn where Nixon stands on this question, has obtained copies of statements at the University of Florida on Jan. 15; at a press conference in Detroit on Feb. 15, and in a speech to the economic club of Detroit the same date.

## Program Is Proper

Here are excerpts from those statements:

"To indicate that the integration program was proceeding at a speed consistent with the Supreme Court decision I think would be certainly an exaggeration. . . . Asings.) far as the future is concerned, I believe that the current program of the administration is the proper one.

"In the final analysis," he told the Detroit club, "I know that it is very easy for people in political life to come before a Northern audience and say those Southerners have got to do more about integration.

"I think it is well to say here that all of us have got to recognize that this problem of racial relations is not just a Southern problem; it is a Northern problem too, and it is one that all of us have to recognize isn't going to be solved by a Supreme Court decision or by a new commissioner.

"It is basically going to be solved in the minds and hearts of people.

## Will In Minds

"People in positions of responsibility and leadership . . . have to promote the kind of leadership which will create the climate in which we not only have a law on the books but we have the will within the minds of the people to obey this law.

"It's a long range process. It is not going to come overnight.

"I know of no law that would be the solution either in the South or for similar problems that exist in the North."

At the Detroit press conference: "I wholeheartedly support the Administration's (voting) referee proposal.

"The referee proposal, through the judicial processes which protect the rights of individuals involved, guarantees not only the right to register but the right to vote not only in Federal elections but the right to vote in state elections.

At the University of Florida:

"We believe we must make progress in these various fields, that we must fit the law to the problem at hand; that we must not go so far in our legal remedies that we do not honestly expect compliance with the law that we may pass."

## Tells Of Travels

(Nixon described his travels abroad. He said in each country he visited the people want economic progress and recognition of their individual dignity as human beings.)

"Every little instance of mistreatment or denial of rights to citizens in this country who are not white is blown up a thousandfold. I do not know of anything that does more harm to U. S. foreign policy . . . than instances of this type.

"If the United States expects to retain its prestige in the world we have to deal with this problem.

They do not expect us to solve it magically because they have it too, somewhat in reverse, but we have to deal with it; we must be honest with it, and we must do the best we can.

"I am not discouraged about it. I think we have come a long way in the last 10 years particularly.

## Cites Reasons For Progress In Race Relations

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. William Brewer, editor of the Journal of Negro History and retired Washington, D. C. school teacher, discussed "Progress and Betterment of Human Relations" at Morris Brown college during the celebration of Negro History Week.

The Harvard, Wisconsin, and Cambridge trained scholar cited the Negro's plight through slavery, reconstruction, and up to our own day and reminded his listeners that slavery cannot be overlooked in considering our conditions today.

Among the reasons he gave for the progress in the betterment of human relations were: 1. the founding of colleges and schools 2. better means of communication and transportation 3. an awareness on the part of our diplomats and statesmen that America is now being questioned as a world power and the fact our leaders are no longer lackeys and stooges but highly regarded persons.

## Race Relations Statement Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of prominent Americans has urged the two presidential candidates to make a public declaration that they will not knowingly use any facilities that bar persons because of color.

Such a declaration, the group said, "would indicate in unmistakable terms your intention to provide moral leadership in the struggle against prejudice and discrimination."

Signers of the proposal, sent to Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, included outstanding Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders, and heads of organizations working for improved

human relations.

It was proposed that the candidates state "that you would not knowingly use restaurant, lodging or recreational facilities, or other public accommodations, or participate in public worship or assembly where any Americans or foreign visitors are excluded because of color."

The proposal was issued through the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, an unofficial organization of Episcopalians working for better race relations, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.



# Racial Relations Developments At The State And Local Levels

New legislative and administrative developments affecting racial and other inter-group developments affecting capitals and municipalities throughout the nation, include the following:

**ARIZONA:** A Bill that would have prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodation was killed in the Arizona House committee on county affairs.

**CALIFORNIA:** a proposed guide on lawful and unlawful pre-employment inquiries prepared by the California State Fair Employment Practices Commission drew objections from Randolph Van Nostrand, public relations director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, at a commission hearing conducted in Los Angeles.

The proposed guide shows what type of questions it is proper for an employer to ask of a prospective employee and what questions may be asked without violating the employee's rights.

Van Nostrand objected to regulations requiring the filing of a written petition to obtain commission approval for exemptions based on bona fide occupational qualifications. He also noted that it was necessary for many employers to ascertain an employee's age for the purpose of forecasting pension requirements.

It also was contended by Van Nostrand that the guide should permit an employer to ask an applicant if he is or has been a member of any organization advocating the overthrow of the government.

Nelson C. Neal, representing the Hollywood AFL-CIO, received assurances from the commission that a worker who brings a complaint before the agency is entitled to have the advice and counsel of union representatives at his hearing.

Howard Loony, executive vice president of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, noted that many papers in the state operate under closed shop union conditions. He said a publisher sometimes desires to hire a certain applicant but is prevented from doing so because the union will not accept him. He was told that in such cases the employer may bring charges against the union before the board.

Donald Van Riesen, representing the Los Angeles Civil Service Department, said its practices already are in conformity with state law.

However, he said, there is considerable doubt over whether the commission has any jurisdiction over the employees of a charter city such as Los Angeles. While declaring that they do have such authority, commission members agreed the matter would have to be debated and settled elsewhere.

**KENTUCKY:** A bill designed to reduce racial strife in Kentucky was given final passage by the state legislature and sent to the governor for signature. The measure creates a State Human Rights Commission of 11 members appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district and three from the state at large.

The commission is authorized to investigate complaints of racial discrimination. It has a \$25,000 appropriation for the next two years.

As amended in the House, the bill requires the commission to remain a forum for minority groups to seek peaceful solutions of racial problems. The commission is expressly forbidden to do anything designed to result in forced integration.

**MICHIGAN:** Bills designed to broaden the state's civil rights laws died in a committee of the Michigan House of Representatives.

In another development, suit was filed in Grand Rapids Circuit Court seeking a declaratory judgment, an action rising from a citation by the state attorney general of two Berrian County resorts for alleged violations of the Michigan civil liberties law.

The suit was filed by the West Michigan Tourist and Resort Association. Involved are two members of the association, Tabor Farm at Sodus and Pottawatamie, a resort north of Benton Harbor.

The association said it was acting without prejudice and would neither protest nor defend the attorney general's opinion. The suit seeks to determine if the two resorts can be legally penalized by an attorney general's ruling "without their day in court."

The state attorney general last November took issue with literature distributed by the two resorts, which was ruled to violate the Michigan civil liberties law. The association then was ordered to delete from its "Carefree Days" and other publications the advertising and listing of Tabor Farm and Pottawatamie.

The attorney general's ruling said excerpts from literature of the two resorts could be construed to be in violation of the law. The Tabor Farm resort said it did not serve Jewish food and asked for religion, race, color and references in reservation.

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subjects that interest men in their middle 40s.

Michigan Tourist Council and the association. It was pointed out that since the association receives a legislative appropriation for advertising it was a state agency.

The council adopted a resolution directed at the association advising it that if it failed to abide by the opinion, the council would be required to deny its services to the association, including distribution of its publications and participation in state advertising.

The association said it decided to initiate its suit when both resorts said they planned to go to court for an injunction to compel the association to include them in its publications.

**MISSOURI:** A fair employment practices bill was rejected in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen.

The measure, designed to ban discrimination against Negroes by contractors on city projects, would have abolished the present City Fair Employment Practices Commission and established a Fair Employment Practices Division in the St. Louis Council on Human Relations.

The new agency would have had full power to subpoena witnesses and records. Under the rejected measure, penalties for discrimination would have been increased, and employers found guilty of violating the measure would have been barred from bidding on city projects for two years.

**NEW YORK:** Members of New York City's Board of Higher Education rejected a recommendation from the City Commission on Intergroup Relations that it direct municipal colleges to impose specific punitive measures if anti-religious or anti-racial articles were printed in campus publications.

The board said that to adopt

the proposal would be "neither wise, nor necessary, nor appropriate." It said its difference with the commission was "one of procedure rather than objective."

The board reaffirmed its "traditional policy of opposition to and abhorrence of any manifestation of racial or religious prejudice in the institutions under its direction. The BOARD IS THE GOVERNING City, Queens, Hunter and Brooklyn colleges and for the Staten Island and Bronx community colleges.

The board's petition was set forth in a statement proposed by Porter R. Chandler, a former president of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, and seconded by Henry E. Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The commission earlier said that complaints of anti-Catholic bias in The Phoenix, a student urged the board "not only to publication at Queens College, were justified. The commission empower but to impose upon the presidents of each municipal college the duty to direct against the editor of any student publication, or the author of a given article, or the faculty adviser on student publications, for any article in such publications containing anti-religious or anti-racial statements."

The board's statement asserted: "Under the board's bylaws as they now stand, the presidents have full authority in the case of any student publication which contains anti-religious or anti-racial statements to impose whatever disciplinary action the particular circumstances demand, ranging from reprimand to expulsion."

**RHODE ISLAND:** Belief was expressed by the Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination in its annual report that "considerable pioneering" remains to be done in the transportation and building trades and in the field of job apprenticeship training.

The report, submitted to the governor and the state legislature, noted general progress in

the employment field, but need for greater efforts in the area of private housing.

"Discrimination deeply rooted in the area of private housing," it said. "Remedial action is an immediate requirement there."

The commission said there were many advances in elevating minority groups, particularly non-whites. As to public accommodations, it said "not a single case alleging religious or nationality discrimination in this area has been received during the calendar year."

**TENNESSEE:** Members of the Memphis City Commission and the Committee on Community Relations, a biracial group said a recent meeting had produced "good will" and a future meeting was planned.

The community relations committee in a statement presented to the commission said: "We feel that the Negro segment of our population is inadequately represented in local government and toward the end of rectifying this condition we request that the City Commission give consideration to the appointment of qualified Negroes to membership on the various boards and agencies which operate under the jurisdiction of the commission."

The committee said it was organized more than a year ago "for the purpose of avoiding and relieving racial tensions in Memphis and Shelby County." It told the commissioners that "as you see solutions for community problems our organization is ready now and in the future to serve you in any way that it can."

The statement said the committee believes that "goodwill and understanding in our community can best be promoted by planned, voluntary and constructive change. We believe this is necessary for the ultimate welfare of our community."

Mayor Loeb said the statement would be considered "very carefully."

**VIRGINIA:** A joint resolution to create a commission for the



study and improvement of intergroup human relations was killed by the Virginia Senate committee on privileges and Under the proposal, the governor would have appointed a commission of nine members, selected from various walks of life and with due regard to different racial and religious background, to make the study.

## Racial Relations In The South As Reported By Denver U. Student

PUEBLO, Colo. — The following is the report of a Negro student of Denver university, told in his own words of his trip to the South. It was a tour for the purpose of studying racial relations in the South. Mr. Hamilton was the only Negro among many white students participating in this tour.

Between the winter and spring quarters, fourteen University of Denver students, along with university chaplain, his Danforth intern assistant, and a sociology professor, headed for Little Rock as part of their travel seminar to study racial relations in the South. This group was sponsored by the local student YM-YW on the campus, which helped raise funds.

The previous month had been spent in preparation. One week was devoted to speakers from the community, who acquainted the group with the problems in Denver. The purpose of this trip was to get a better understanding of the racial problems through observing and listening. I was among the two Negroes who went on the trip. We felt traveling interracially would give us the real effect of discrimination and segregation.

Our plans were to drive all night, straight through to Little Rock, Ark., arriving Saturday night. Saturday evening, our car decided to stop in Russellville, Ark., to eat dinner. We all went into a restaurant and asked for a table. The manager showed us one. Then, while we went to the table, he made a telephone call, put on his hat and coat, and left. Knowing that we were in the South and a mixed group eating together was not generally accepted, we thought he had called the police and had gone to get more help. The people in the restaurant looked as if they couldn't believe their eyes: a Negro eating with whites, but to our surprise, a waitress came and served us very, very courteously. The manager had not returned when we had finished eating, so we paid our bills and left. From the facial expressions, we deducted that in that town, this had never happened before; our deduction was affirmed when we arrived in Little Rock, by a girl from Russellville.

We stayed at Philander Smith college, a predominately Negro college, in Little Rock. We were amazed at the exceptionally cordial reception we received from the student body and the administration. Upon our arrival, we learned that the police chief had just murdered his wife and had killed himself. We had read about the "sit-down" strikes and knew the city was very tense. Our stay at Philander was especially interesting since the students there were the ones putting on the "sit-down" strikes.

We talked to and became acquainted with those who had been placed in jail; the leaders, and all those who participated. I cannot help but admire the courage it undoubtedly took for those students to fight against the city, police department, and the public opinion and oftentimes the parents' open display of disapproval.

While in the city, we were able to visit Governor Faubus, who seemed to be a friend of anyone who could keep him in office another term. We talked to white ministers, Human Relations Board members, NAACP officials, a white segregationist minister (who wouldn't have talked to me if I had resided there), Negro students from Central and Hall High schools and people on the street. One girl when asked how she was treated in the white schools, said,

"It isn't too bad. I have been kicked only three times this year."

At a place where we thought we could all eat together, located on the Negro side of a segregated area, we were asked to leave, and we later called this incident "The first white sit-in in the South."

Tuesday, we left Little Rock, for Dillard university in New Orleans. Two cars went by way of Jackson Miss., and the other, by way of Baton Rouge. On the journey, we stopped at a Negro country school where we found the annual budget to be \$350 for 600 students. We were amazed at the beauty of Dillard and the warmth of the students and the administration, in extending their hospitality. Here, we talked to Mr. J. Harvey Kerns, Ur-



MR. HAMILTON

ban League, Dr. George Iggers, who talked about the school situations, students from Tulane, and Mr. Davis, president of the White Citizens Council. We toured the city and saw the world's largest public housing development (Negro) in which 14,000 people — 10,000 children — lived in 1800 units. We, of course, saw the famous French Quarters, but I was only allowed to see it during the day since Negroes are not allowed there at night. This hurt, being left behind, because of the color of my skin. Although Dillard university students had picketed in front of their campus and the next morning had found a charred cross, the city was not tense.

Saturday morning, the 26th of March, we sadly said good-by to new friends at Dillard university and started the 1,300 mile trip home. One of the Negro students whose home is in Houston, Texas and, therefore, the car she was riding in went by way of Texas, stopping over night at her home. We arrived in Denver on Monday, thus ending an inspiring 3,000 mile tour of the South.

Mrs. Edith Sherman, the sociology professor, summed up the fear and tension we all had experienced by saying, "This is the first time I had thought of the police as being against me, but to get me; that everyone we passed was disapproving, that I was committing an unforgivable crime, all because I have a Negro student with me on a study tour."

As the Negro student, the thing I shall remember most, is the statement made by a white minister in Little Rock, "The Negro will never obtain anything until he him-

self pushes for it." WE HAD BETTER GET BUSY.



# Bi-Racial Committee To Improve Racial Understanding, Urged By The Outgoing Fulton Grand Jury

## More Negro Policemen And Grady Internes Approved

By JOHN BRITTON

A Bi-Racial Committee aimed at opening up a better channel of understanding between the races was advocated Friday by the outgoing March-April term Fulton County Grand Jury.

Such a proposal for every community in the throes of racial misunderstanding was urged earlier this year by President Dwight Eisenhower in a press conference, but later rejected for Atlanta by Mayor William Hartsfield.

Hartsfield had said a Bi-Racial Committee in Atlanta would not work and he listed several reasons why he took that position.

But the grand jury, in their term-end special presentation Friday, strongly urged the mayor to appoint a Bi-Racial Committee to promote better community understanding.

The grand jury urged that the Mayor appoint such a committee, consisting of the leaders of both races and that the committee be composed of any number, at the Mayor's discretion, based on the population racial ratio of the City of Atlanta.

In other areas listed under the grand jury's "Race Relations" section of the special presentation, the panel backed a plan of local option that would give to the voters in each school district the right to determine the fate of the schools in their area.

The grand jury also followed the pattern set by several other county grand juries in inviting Negro leaders "to discuss their problems with us." The information received was most helpful.

A matter of record, the out-

going grand jury incorporated in their special presentation all but two of the ideas expounded by Atlanta businessman Clayton R. Yates, co-owner of a drug store concern.

Yates had told the panel that: 1. Atlanta should have more Negro policemen, and they should be given the opportunity for promotion.

2. Provisions should be made immediately to provide adequate vocational training for Negroes, an area which is felt to be inadequate at this time. 3. Negro interns should be admitted to the colored wards at Grady Hospital.

4. Create employment for Negroes by giving them a more nearly proportionate share of the jobs in the various departments of the city.

In his five-point proposal to the grand jury April 5, Yates, in addition to three of the ideas mentioned, urged that better transportation be provided to outlying areas and better fire department protection for Negro neighborhoods on Atlanta's westside.

The fire department and transportation ideas were not incorporated in the grand jury's recommendations Friday, but Yates' three other points were repeated almost in his own words by the jury panel in their Friday presentations.

Elaborating on the school issue further, the grand jury said, "Of avowed segregationist restaurant paramount importance to our community is maintaining education, paid advertisements weekly in a and this Grand Jury wishes to go on record as favoring local option.

that is, the right for voters in each school district to determine the fate of the schools in said districts."

The grand jury further suggested that business civic and religious leaders in the community voice their opinions publicly.

In other areas, the grand jurors said, "Much progress has been made recently on both housing and educational facilities for Negroes and it is felt that this progress should

be continued."

The grand jury ended their Race Relations' section of their recommendations with the hope "that future Grand Juries (will) continue the study of racial issues by continuing to exchange views with the Negro leaders in our community."

Strong criticism from certain population segments over the authorization of a new manual to all policemen by Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins drew comment from the grand jurors.

The booklet in question was entitled "... With Justice For All." It contains detailed information aimed at illustrating to police the fair methods of handling riots, or other interracial clashes. In simple terms, the book dealt with human relations, with special emphasis on race relations.

The grand jury had received numerous letters and telegrams objecting to the use of "certain literature as training manuals for the Police Department of the City of Atlanta."

Chief Herbert Jenkins said he had received letters of the same nature. One of the letters received by both sources was signed by an operator who publicizes his views in a local daily newspaper. The grand jurors said they stud-

ied the handbook in questions, "and we find the literature in question is not prejudiced, but only informative. Also that this material is not a training manual as charged. It carries the endorsement of the Southern Police Institute and International Association of Chiefs of Police."

The grand jurors went further and commended Chief Jenkins and the entire police department for their apparent devotion to duty. "The integrity of the Chief of Police and his subordinates," the grand jury said, "is a compliment to the community. We, members of the community, place our faith, trust and respect in their good judgment."

In other areas, the grand jury made recommendations regarding:

1. Subversive materials in schools. Special emphasis was given to study of the Foreign Policy Association of New York City and its "Great Decision Program." This program includes items that the grand jury termed "controversial." The Great Decision Program was being taught in public high schools of Atlanta, according to the grand jury's information. The grand jury recommended that all textbook committee members — city, county and state — recognize the undesirable features of "this material and take action to remove it from our schools."

2. County Board of Public Welfare. The grand jury said "We find no justified criticism of the County Welfare Department."

3. Taxes. The grand jury recommended that the Board of Tax Assessors make a complete restudy and redetermination of the various tax exemption, and partially tax exemption properties within the city and county.

Negroes Say  
The Atlanta  
Race Relations  
Institution  
Best in Glynn

BRUNSWICK (AP) — A Negro delegation told the City Commission Wednesday that race relations are better in Glynn than in any other Georgia county.

The delegation then asked the city to follow the lead of others in the state and hire Negro policemen.

They said "the presence of a white policeman in colored business places sometimes causes that place to close up."



## The Grand Jury Presentments

The March-April term of the Fulton County Grand Jury this week released its presentments, and among the many constructive recommendations were several which will receive hearty applause from the Negro citizens of the community.

In a section titled "Race Relations," the Grand Jury urged, as has previous Grand Juries, the appointment of a Bi-Racial Committee as the best way to accomplish a better channel of communication between the races. This committee, the jury suggested, should be appointed by the Mayor from among leaders of both races.

President Eisenhower urged several weeks ago that similar committees be set up in every community to deal with racial problems and tensions on a local basis. Certainly such a committee could do no harm, and many issues that become acute problems could perhaps be solved by general understanding before reaching the tension stage through discussion in just such a committee composed of influential leaders of both races.

The Grand Jury also took a stand for open schools and favored the right of voters in each school district to determine the fate of their schools. This view, we believe, reflects the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Fulton County, who do not want to see their schools closed because of court orders to desegregate.

The Jury said further that it felt that Atlanta should have more Negro policemen, and they should be given the opportunity for promotion. The Daily World has pointed out in several editorials that city officials should move to this end. We are far behind Miami, Florida, in the utilization of qualified policemen. The present members of the force have long proved the effectiveness of their service.

The Jury then suggested that provisions should be made immediately to provide adequate vocational training for Negroes, pointing out that these are felt to be inadequate at this time, and it its next observation declared that Negro interns should be admitted to the colored wards at Grady Hospital. Certainly all fair-minded Atlantans will agree with this.

In its last statement on Race Relations, the Jury urged the creation of employment for Negroes by giving them a more nearly proportionate share of the jobs in the various departments of the city. The present city officials should take heed to this warning of the Jury. One of the greatest evils of segregation is the penalty Negroes suffer in the matter of job opportunities. Discrimination in public employment is destined to become a political issue, and much of this can be solved before it reaches that point. The city and county administrations can help solve this problem.

Under the title of County Board of Public Welfare, the Grand Jury urged among other things, that the Board should find more public housing units for welfare cases. "More units have been made available by the Housing Authorities, but the need is still great for additional units." It suggested that non-profit organizations may help to provide housing for welfare cases, especially the aged.

In this matter, the killing of the Egleston project will long be felt. The City cannot move too swiftly to find available space and get new housing underway, especially for welfare cases and for senior citizens.

We congratulate the March-April Grand Jury on its study and presentments. We urge the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, City Department heads, the County Commissioners and County Department heads, and all others who are directly or indirectly concerned with these matters which were so fairly and im-

partially considered by the Jury, to move promptly toward acting on these recommendations. With a spirit of racial good-will, many of these suggestions can be implemented without delay.

businessman, and Clayton R. Yates, co-owner of a drug store chain, appeared before the March-April term grand jury.

## Mayor Hartsfield Again Rejects Bi-Race Committee

Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield for the second time within a month has flatly rejected the idea of a bi-racial committee for Atlanta to pull over this city's racial problems.

Hartsfield's first veto of the bi-racial committee idea came shortly after President Dwight Eisenhower proposed such a group for all cities with racial problems that might be solved on the local level.

The latest objection to the bi-racial committee plan came on the heels of the endorsement of such a measure Friday by the outgoing March-April term Fulton Grand Jury.

The grand jury had advocated a bi-racial committee aimed at opening up a better channel of communication between the races and to insure better community understanding.

The outgoing grand jury panel "strongly urged Mayor Hartsfield to appoint a bi-racial committee consisting of the leaders of both races and that the committee be composed of any number, at the Mayor's discretion, based on a "population racial ratio."

### CITY HALL COMMUNICATION

Mayor Hartsfield declared, in report, that both races now enjoy "perfect communication over here," referring to City Hall.

He said again, as he said earlier in the month, that an Atlanta-wide bi-racial committee "would do no good here where we do not agree on the basic principles of the problem."

He also indicated once again that the highest type of people would not consent to serve on such a committee — "and you can't draft them."

Hartsfield said no such "liaison" committee as proposed by the jury is now needed. The same purpose — of maintaining communication between the races — is accomplished by a number of smaller committees on which Negroes now serve, the Mayor said, such as "housing, the school board, crime prevention and the city executive committee."

"Now what good would a great

big over-all committee do?" he asked the grand jury was "trying to make a contribution."

Turning to other areas, the mayor labeled a "very good" tag on the jury's going "on record as favoring local option. The grand jury strongly endorsed "the right for voters in each school district to determine the fate of schools" and urged Atlanta business, civic and religious leaders to "voice their opinions publicly."

### ON POLICE HIRING

Mayor Hartsfield's comment on the jury's proposal that "Atlanta should have more Negro policemen" and that Negro officers "should be given the opportunity for promotion," was:

"That's all right. But the matter of hiring additional policemen of either race is a matter of money."

The jury also said it felt the city should "create employment for Negroes by giving them a more nearly proportionate share of the jobs in the various departments of the city."

Hartsfield replied that "parcelling out jobs was not part of my duties. In fact, the aldermanic board and I are prohibited by law from that—it's a matter for the personnel department."

Other "Race Relations" comments to come from the outgoing grand jury included a recommendation that Negro interns "be admitted to the colored wards at Grady Hospital" and that provisions be made to "provide adequate vocational training for Negroes which is felt to be inadequate at this time."

Many of the jury's comments in their race relations section were reportedly suggested to the panel during the invitational appearance of Negro leaders before the body during their two-month term.

It was learned that Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, T. M. Alexander, a local



## Grand Jury Applauded By Negroes

## Augusta to Name Racial Committee

AUGUSTA (AP)—Augusta Mayor Millard A. Beckum Monday said he plans to appoint a committee of leading white and Negro citizens shortly to discuss "areas of dissatisfaction" registered with him last month by Negro students from Paine College.

Beckum made the announcement following an hour-long conference with Dr. Clayton Calhoun, president of the Methodist-owned and operated college. Dr. Calhoun was out of the city at the time the students met the mayor on March 21.

Beckum reiterated Monday that he felt the areas could be discussed around a conference table and would not be helped by sit-downs in public places such as have occurred in other Southern cities.

Dr. Calhoun emphasized the students have discussed dissatisfactions with members of the faculty and have been "most reasonable" in attempting to reach a solution.

The "areas of dissatisfaction" listed by students at a March meeting were (1) segregation in public transportation in Augusta (buses); (2) segregation at Bell Municipal Auditorium, and (3) failure to use the now empty Davidson white elementary school to lessen overcrowded conditions at other schools.

## Unemployed fisherman is rescue hero

ALBANY, Ga. — It was fortunate for C. E. Scott, a 49-year-old white resident of Albany, that 36-year-old Charles T. Billingslea was out of work and decided to go fishing Thursday.

Scott, a part-timer, fell into the swirling waters of the Flint River while attempting

to cross a 15-foot plank between two large rocks.

Billingslea immediately shucked off his boots, dived in after Scott and brought the nearly drowned man to the surface, where they were pulled ashore by two other colored fishermen.

He then applied artificial respiration until arrival of a fire rescue squad which administered oxygen until Scott was in condition to be moved to a hospital.

Assistant Fire Chief Carl Callaway praised Billingslea's efforts: "He acted quickly and without regard to his own safety . . . While not schooled in administering artificial respiration, he knew enough about it to do a good job."

## Proclaims Dec. 10 As Human Rights Week

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (UPI) — President Eisenhower issued an appeal from his Deep South vacation retreat Saturday for every American to halt discrimination based on race, religion or sex.

In his only official action of the day, the President signed a proclamation designating Dec. 10-17 as Human Rights Week and sounded a new call for U. S. leadership in promoting equality around the world.

The chief executive, scheduled since his arrival at the National Golf Club here Wednesday, apparently was taking no interest in the

controversy over alleged irregularities in the presidential election.

He outwardly has accepted Sen. John F. Kennedy's triumph and is now committed to helping his youthful successor move into command at the White House next Jan. 20.

Eisenhower planned to emerge from his vacation hideaway Sunday morning to welcome Mrs. Eisenhower at the airport upon her arrival from Washington. They will celebrate Mamie's 64th birthday on Monday.

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# Hartsfield Turns Down

## Grand Jury's Call for

## A Biracial Committee

### Endorses Panel's Bid For Local Option Plan

By MARION GAINES

The Fulton County Grand Jury Friday called on Mayor Hartsfield to appoint a biracial committee for Atlanta, but the mayor immediately rejected the proposal.

The outgoing grand jury said a biracial panel—composed of white and Negro leaders and appointed by the mayor on a "population racial ratio" basis—could result in "a better community understanding" and would insure channels of communications "between the races."

That prompted Hartsfield to declare that both races now enjoy "perfect communication over here (City Hall)."

He also indicated no retreat from the position he took earlier this month that an Atlanta-wide biracial committee "would do no good here where we do not agree on the basic principles of the problem."

Hartsfield said no such "liaison" committee as proposed by the jury is now needed. The same pur- pose—of maintaining communica- tion between the races—is accom- plished by a number of smaller committees on which Negroes now serve such as "housing, the school board, crime prevention and the city executive committee."

"Now, what good would a great, big over-all committee do?" asked the mayor, adding that he realizes the jury was "trying to make a contribution."

In addition, he said, "the kind of people who should serve (on a

biracial committee) always decline—and you can't draft them."

The mayor reacted more favorably to other race-relation topics which the March-April grand jury touched on in term-end present- ments.

Hartsfield labeled "very good" the jury's going "on record as favoring local option." The jury strongly endorsed "the right for voters in each school district to determine the fate of schools" and urged Atlanta business, civic and religious leaders to "voice their opinions publicly."

Of the jury's proposal that "Atlanta should have more Negro policemen" and that Negro officers "should be given the opportunity for promotion," Mayor Hartsfield said:

"That's all right. But the mat- ter of hiring additional policemen of either race is a matter of money."

The jury also said it felt the city could "create employment for Negroes by giving them a more nearly proportionate share of the jobs in the various depart- ments of the city."

#### URGES NEGRO INTERNS

"Parceling out jobs is not part of my duties," the mayor said.

"In fact, the aldermanic board

and I are prohibited by law from that — it's a matter for the per-

sonnel department"

Other race-relations comments of the jury included proposals that Negro interns "be admitted to the colored wards at Grady Hospital" and that provisions be made "to provide adequate vocational training for Negroes which is felt to be inadequate at this time."

Turning to nonracial matters, the jury:

(1) Could find "no justified criticism" of the Fulton Welfare

ed to the projects. Recommended was "a rate of payment . . . in keeping with the inflationary costs to the city . . ."

(3) Found that members of the State Legislature, and various city-county officials, were "unable to state whether or not there will be an increase in taxes."

(4) Urged that, "if and when additional taxes are needed," they not "be imposed upon real property" which "has reached its maximum . . ."



SEES NO BENEFIT

Mayor Hartsfield

Department, but recommended the "formation of an independent community research and planning organization . . . to make a survey of welfare needs."

#### NOT ENOUGH

(2) Declared that the annual payment the city receives in lieu of taxes from the U.S. Public Housing Administration and the Atlanta Housing Authority "is inadequate and does not cover expenses" of services render-



# Better Race Relations In County Urged

*Atlanta Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
*Fri. 7/1/60 P.1*

## Grand Jury Gives Its Own Formula To Improve Issues

By JOHN BRITTON

The major serum by which improved race relations can be injected into local community veins was, in effect, delivered in a neat package of words to city and county officials Thursday by the May-June term Fulton County Grand Jury.

Though going about its recommendations for remedial race relations surgery in a somewhat indirect way, the outgoing county grand jury laid the burden for improved race harmony on the officials who are apparently best able to implement the jurors' several suggestions.

The grand jury, in its term-end presentment Thursday, mentioned first a problem apparently blocking improved race relations that can best be doctored on by Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the aldermanic Police Committee, and perhaps the mayor.

The grand jury said that it had, during its two month term of office, been impressed with the caliber of the Negro officers who have appeared before the panel.

"Since so many crimes involve Negro against Negro it is our belief that better preventive enforcement could be obtained when Negroes administer to their own race..."

"Therefore," the grand jury said, "we recommend that as new officers are added (to the police department), the ratio of Negro to white be increased."

### URBAN RENEWAL

A second prescription recommended by the grand jury seemingly addressed itself to urban renewal and slum clearance officials for adequate solutions.

The jury further recommended for improved race relations that steps be taken to work toward elimination of slums and sub-standard housing "which ferment delinquency and unrest."

City and County parks officials were apparently in mind as the grand jury recommended that steps be taken to make recreational facilities "such as public parks, swimming pools and athletic fields" more nearly equal in proportion to population.

Then more obviously pointing towards City Hall, the outgoing grand jury recommended that steps be taken to "continue to work toward establishment of a Bi-Racial Committee which might have to originate with Chamber of Commerce or a similar group rather than through the instigation of elected officials."

The suggestion that a private organization take the lead in setting up such a committee came apparently because Mayor William B. Hartsfield has twice turned thumbs down on initiating such a group. His explanation has been that such a committee would be virtually useless for several reasons that he named.

### THE HOSPITALS

The last listed medicine recommended for improved race relations to come from the grand jury Thursday was the suggestion that

steps be taken to relieve, when financially possible, the "extremely over-crowded hospital facilities allocated to Negroes in our community."

The latter recommendation would probably come under the jurisdiction of the joint county hospital authority if implementation of the suggestion is ever to come.

In other areas of race consideration, the grand jury said "serious consideration" had been given by them to "our public school problem."

After completion of their consideration, the grand jury recommended in their presentment Thursday that the public schools of the City of Atlanta and County of Fulton be kept open.

But the jury qualified the school recommendation with a second suggestion that if schools are integrated, "that the high schools be separated by sexes, if economically possible."

The grand jurors said "we feel that this could be done since it was the former method of operating in the city schools."

### HITS STUDENTS

In one area of race struggles, the grand jury blanketly condemned group activities such as "mass picketing" and the "so-called non-violent marches" and viewed such activity as potentially dangerous.

The grand jury apparently referred to several protests of segregated facilities sparked by local college students that began with the March 15 lunch counter sit-ins and progressed to similar actions at a local department store just recently.

"Aware of changing times and the restless ambition, especially of younger Negroes, this Grand Jury nevertheless condemns group activities such as mass picketing and the so-called non-violent marches because of the potentially grave danger," the grand jurors declared.

Continuing, the grand jury said "One untoward incident could easily degenerate an orderly group into a mob with all the ensuing violence. No physical activity, even passively inclined, can supplant legal recourse which is the Negro's guaranteed right."

The outgoing May-June term Fulton Grand Jury, that contained one Negro man, further recommended that "future grand juries continue to work for solution of racial problems through study and meetings with Negro leaders and with authorities in the field of race relations."

Turning to other areas, the out-

going (non-investigating) grand jury, recommended:

1. A tightening up on probation procedure of courts, a move that would apparently save money and time taken in prosecuting persons with various criminal records who have been given probated sentences.

2. That the county segregate imprisoned sex offenders from the general run of imprisoned criminals, and make the sex offenders available for medical treatment. They also recommended that no sex offender should be released from custody until passed upon by a Board of at least three psychiatrists.

3. That the present state law which prohibits the publication of minor delinquent's names be repealed and that minor's names be published for the first offense and each time thereafter.

The outgoing May-June term Fulton County Grand Jury contained one Negro member. He was identified by Fulton County Indictment Attorney Charlie Stewart as Harry E. Perkins, described as an elderly landscape gardener, of 803 West John Wesley Ave., in College Park, Ga.

Perkins reportedly conducts his landscape gardening business at his home address. He is the second Negro man seen on a Fulton County grand jury since January, 1960.



# Koinonia Whites File School Suit

*The Atlanta Constitution*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*

A federal court hearing will be held Sept. 28 on a civil rights suit filed Monday in Macon charging that three white teen-agers were denied admission to Americus High School because their families are members of controversial Koinonia Farms, a bi-racial religious community in Sumter County.

*Sept. 9-13-68*  
The hearing was set by U.S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle on a motion brought by Macon attorney William Harrell for a preliminary injunction against the Americus city school board.

The suit, which is being supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, asks that the Americus school board be enjoined "from refusing to accept into the city school system qualified white children solely because of their religious and social beliefs."

*P. 6*  
Harrell filed the suit on behalf of the parents of Lora Ruth Browne, 13; Jan Jordan, 13, and William Wittkamper, 15.

One girl is the daughter of Clarence Jordan, 44, secretary-treasurer and a principal founder of Koinonia. The other girl is the daughter of Conrad Browne, co-founder and for some time president of the 1,100-acre farm which has been the center of numerous disputes involving Sumter countians and Koinonians.



# Augusta to Name Racial Committee

*Atlanta Constitution*  
*Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 4-5-60*  
**AUGUSTA (AP)**—Augusta Mayor Millard A. Beckum Monday said he plans to appoint a committee of leading white and Negro citizens shortly to discuss "areas of dissatisfaction" registered with him last month by Negro students from Paine College.

Beckum made the announcement following an hour-long conference with Dr. Clayton Calhoun, president of the Methodist-owned and operated college. Dr. Calhoun was out of the city at the time the students met the mayor on March 21.

Beckum reiterated Monday that he felt the areas could be discussed around a conference table and would not be helped by sit-downs in public places such as have occurred in other Southern cities.

Dr. Calhoun emphasized the students have discussed dissatisfactions with members of the faculty and have been "most reasonable" in attempting to reach a solution.

The "areas of dissatisfaction" listed by students at a March meeting were (1) segregation in public transportation in Augusta (buses); (2) segregation at Bell Municipal Auditorium, and (3) failure to use the now empty Davidson white elementary school to lessen overcrowded conditions at other schools.

## SLIPPED FROM PLANK

# White Man Saved By Negro in River

*Atlanta Constitution*  
*Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 6/3/60*  
 Constitution State News Service

**ALBANY**—A 36-year-old Negro fisherman snatched a 49-year-old white man from almost certain death in the muddy waters of the Flint River near here Thursday water.

The daring rescue occurred when C. E. Scott, a nonswimmer, was attempting to cross a 15-foot plank between two large rocks when he slipped and fell into the

Charles T. Billingslea, an unemployed Negro, who was fishing nearby, heard the splash and saw the man disappear beneath

the swirling current.

He immediately shucked off his boots and plunged in after Scott.

Billingslea said he didn't know how deep the water was, "but it

seemed a long way to the top when I was pulling him up."

Two other Negro fishermen nearby helped pull the two men from the river.

Another white man, Leonard Gibbs, 23, of Leesburg, who was fishing near the scene, witnessed the rescue, then sprinted 100 yards to his automobile and drove two miles to the nearest phone to call the Albany Fire Department rescue squad.

Immediately after pulling Scott from the water, Billingslea began giving the nearly drowned man artificial respiration, and continued to do so until Gibbs guided the rescue team to the scene.

The firemen then took over, giving Scott artificial respiration and oxygen until he had recovered sufficiently to be moved to a hospital for further treatment.

Assistant Fire Chief Carl Callaway praised the work of Billingslea and Gibbs.

"The Negro man acted quickly and without regard for his own safety," the fireman declared.

Callaway said although Billingslea had not been schooled in administering artificial respiration, "he knew enough about it to do a good job."

"The quick thinking of Mr. Gibbs also was a great factor in saving Mr. Scott. Both men deserve the highest praise."

# Hail Negro Fisherman For Rescue

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
*Sat. 6/4/60*  
**ALBANY, Ga. (ANP)**—A 36-year-old Negro fisherman snatched a 49-year-old white man from almost certain death in the muddy waters of the Flint River near here last week.

The daring rescue occurred when C. E. Scott, a non-swimmer, was attempting to cross a

15-foot plank between two large rocks when he slipped and fell into the water.

Charles T. Billingslea, an unemployed Negro, who was fishing nearby, heard the splash and saw the man disappear beneath the swirling current.

**HE IMMEDIATELY** shucked off his boots and plunged in after Scott.

Billingslea said he didn't know how deep the water was, "but it seemed a long way to the top when I was pulling him up."

Two other Negro fishermen nearby helped pull the two men from the river.



# Atlanta: City That's Successfully Met Many Racial Problems

## "We Adopted A Policy Of Friendship, Co-operation" Could Become Model Of Peaceful Race Relations

By AL KUETTNER  
United Press International

ATLANTA — It is said that Atlanta is a city with the arms and legs of a Yankee and the heart of a Southerner.

Since it rose like a phoenix from the ashes of Civil War fires almost 100 years ago, Atlanta has been a bustling railroad town and crossroads with ever-shifting population characteristics.

From North, East and West the families have come to help make the gate city of the South one of the nation's major distributing centers.

ALREADY, THE TRANSIT SYSTEM, golf course, library, airport restaurant and interstate bus and rail waiting rooms have been desegregated with very little trouble. Negroes even report being asked to join white golf foursomes on the municipal courses.

In the view of Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, these elements have produced a community attitude that can make Atlanta something of a model for peaceful race relations in the current period of turmoil.

Hartsfield is convinced of this despite the fact that Atlanta is a concentration point for almost every shade of expression on the race situation, including the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Council, NAACP and Committee on Racial Equality. All are grinding out their particular viewpoints and speaking up at innumerable meetings and demonstrations.

POSSIBLY THE GREATEST challenge to Atlanta is still to come when the school desegregation issue reaches a head some 15 months from now. A federal judge recently delayed until September, 1961, the beginning of integration in Atlanta to give the legislature "just one chance" to remove laws that would close any school that integrated.

Just 20 years ago, about one out of seven residents within the city limits was a Negro. Today the estimate is one in three. Since 1950, the increase in Negro population has been double that of the new white.

Add to this the fact there is a serious shortage of the kind of housing Negroes can now afford.

WITH AROUND 25 PER CENT of the colored families here earning more than \$4,000 a year, they are on the lookout for better homes. Where can they go when half the housing available to Negroes still is substandard (in need of major repairs or ready for demolition)?

City planners report the need right now for 16,900 units for colored residents.

There is another way—moving into neighborhoods that are now white. This is usually tricky and often dangerous. Yet in Atlanta 6,000 home units have gone from white to colored occupancy in the past nine years with little difficulty.

MAJOR FACTORS IN THE peaceful transition seems to be the mayor's office, the police department and a square-cut former probation officer from Savannah, Ga.

When Hartsfield came into office, letters were going from the city government to colored citizens without courtesy of salutations. One of the mayor's first directives was a memo to department heads that they were to address everyone in official correspondence as "Mr.", "Mrs." or "Miss".

"I read about Negroes elsewhere marching on the city hall," Hartsfield told me. "They don't have to do that here. They can walk right in."

"GOOD RACE RELATIONS IS IN the attitude," Hartsfield said. "A great deal depends on the leadership of both races. The Negro will voluntarily agree to keep the peace if his dignity is recognized."

"We adopted a policy of friendship and co-operation and it is paying off in these troubled times. If colored citizens were accorded the right treatment, three-fourths of today's problems would be solved."

Hartsfield recalled that a firm recently decided on Atlanta over another southern city for a \$10 million plant. He said the decision was made solely on the municipal government attitude on race relations practiced by the two cities.

POLICE CHIEF HERBERT Jenkins handles his end of the problem with a mixture of humor, diplomacy and swift action when it's called for. He puts up with no brutality from any member of his force and is respected rather than feared in the colored community.

When sit-downers were arrested recently under a Georgia anti-trespass law, Jenkins stationed himself at the jail to make certain they were treated with courtesy. He had a special room cleared for their brief detention.

THE EX-PROBATION OFFICER is James Parham, one of the first to be called in on housing problems involving colored people. He is a one-man trouble-shooter and peace-maker who works closely with Hartsfield, the City Plan-

ning Commission and other agencies. His job: Put out the tension fires before they get out of hand.

Atlanta has not been without violence in the housing transition—there have been several bombings and one Negro killed by police—but the trouble has been isolated flare-ups rather than a pattern.

Colored citizens are beginning to tackle seriously the problem—which their leadership recognizes all too well—of the education and cultural lag between whites and Negroes here.

ATTORNEY A. T. WALDEN, in the civil rights fight for 40 years and a leading lawyer in the school case, is planning with clergymen, the Negro press and schools an education campaign on public behavior, attitude toward jobs and dealing with people.

Editor C. A. Scott is concentrating on getting Negroes to vote. He believes a big factor in the Atlanta attitude is the fact that 33,000 of the city's 120,000 voters are colored.

YMCA EXECUTIVE WARREN Cochran regards the improved Negro economic situation and the "preventive work" of the police department as important keys in the peaceful climate here.

"Segregation itself is the basic problem," he said. "You build culture through people coming in contact with the best in other groups."

## Racial Harmony Nets City Millions In New Industry

"Democracy doesn't mean the same to a Negro as to a white man so Negroes develop a sense of futility. Youngsters have nowhere to go. There is nothing for them to do but drift."

"ABSENCE OF PARENTS from home during the working day is one of the main contributing factors to the high delinquency rate among Negroes of school age, in the opinion of Dr. Hilliard Bowen, Negro area superintendent of public schools.

In a recent study conducted by Bowen, it was found that almost without exception the colored children with high IQ ratings came from sound homes.

Despite housing improvements, many colored families are still packed into small quarters with children and grown-ups often occupying one or two rooms where they dress, eat and sleep.

"WHAT MOTIVATION IS THERE for study?" Bowen



asked. "I would say the capabilities of Negro children are just about what their environment has produced."

There is a growing feeling among responsible school officials, that, even in this deep South capital, desegregation to a limited degree would work in the schools if the city is let alone to make the transition.

**ONE HIGH OFFICIAL IN THE** education department, although personally a strong segregationist, feels long range planning, with advance visits between the white and colored schools affected, would turn the trick without trouble.

"It's a matter of our getting together with the white youngsters and deciding to give the Negroes a chance," the official said.



## Savannah Mayor Seeks Bi-racial Study Committee

SAVANNAH — (UPI) — Mayor W. Lee Mongledorff announced Monday he will seek to form a bi-racial committee to study racial problems here following several lunch counter sit-down incidents and a Negro vote to boycott stores which have segregated eating facilities.

Mingledorff said he hopes to get a representative cross section of the community to serve on the committee.

W. W. Law, state and local president of the NAACP, immediately requested that his organization be allowed to make suggestions for representation on the committee.

The Rev. Joseph Eckstein, president of the Savannah Protestant Ministerial Assn., said "I certainly think this is a step in the right direction."

Some 200 Savannah Negroes voted Sunday to boycott stores which do not allow all persons to eat at lunch counters and restaurants regardless of race.

The meeting was called by Law, who urged Negroes to turn in their department store charge cards.

## Hartsfield Turns Down Plan for Bi-Racial Panel

Mayor Hartsfield Tuesday turned down a proposal that a bi-racial committee be appointed to help work out Atlanta's race problems.

A biracial committee "would do no good here where we do not agree on the basic principles of the problem," he said. "No one would listen to what the committee said."

Reporters asked Hartsfield to comment on other Georgia cities, Augusta and Savannah, which have named such committees. "They are new to this problem," he replied.

"It works in Detroit and Philadelphia where the basics are admitted, but in Atlanta the issue can only be settled in the courts and the polls," he said. "Eventually, it will be settled here in Atlanta by a committee of 125,000 voters at the polls."

Hartsfield said that appointing biracial committees to come up with answers to race problems "is just a face-saving gesture by people new to the subject."

He went on: "We've had race problems here for 20 years and know just what the limitations of such committees are. The people who would be listened to will not serve. Those who will serve are represented by most of the people."

Hartsfield also said the school issue might "break the county unit egg."

"Once the egg is broken," he said, "it will never be put back together. The people in the cities are not going to let a few people in the country decide for them the issue of whether their children go to school."

Hartsfield implied that the school issue might be fought out in a general election where all votes are counted equally and might lead to the downfall of the county unit system.

During a television interview Tuesday night over WAGA-TV,

Hartsfield said "no definite suit" is in the works right now.

But he added that if the U.S. Supreme Court should overturn an Alabama statute resetting the city limits of Tuskegee, it would be "notice to us that we ought to get back up there" (to the Supreme Court.)

In response to questions put to him on the program, "Reporter's Notebook," the mayor declared:

- (1) That "local option is the best solution" to the school crisis and that a "pupil placement law" would mean "a few Negro pupils in our schools."
- (2) That he went to the Atlanta University campus to try and dissuade Negro leaders from staging any sitdown demonstrations in eating establishments here.
- (3) That in any future sitdowns Atlanta police "will remove those people" and "will do it fairly—there'll be no tear gas or mob tactics."
- (4) That he's not saying right now whether he'll seek reelection next year because "the oldest rule in politics is not to disclose your intentions too early."

## BIRACIAL PANELS WORKING IN SOUTH

Many Cities Have Them in  
Effort to Better Relations

—Effectiveness Varies

ATLANTA, March 16 (UPI) — Biracial committees, several of them appointed during recent disturbances, are functioning in many Southern cities in efforts to ease racial friction. Some cities have had such committees for years. The degrees of effectiveness vary,

but the theory is to deal with racial problems and situations on a local basis. President Eisenhower suggested this course today as a possible solution.

Many Southern cities are without committees and do not plan for any among them being such lunch counter trouble spots as Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Mayor Ben West of Nashville recently appointed a seven-member committee to try to ease tension growing out of sit-down demonstrations at lunch counters and other anti-segregation protests in the Tennessee capital.

### Early Report Promising

The committee is conducting hearings, and has issued a preliminary report of substantial agreement. It was set up after violence and the arrest of 146 white and Negro student demonstrators.

Mayor P. R. Ogliati of Chattanooga said he felt the Nashville panel had not met with much success. He said he had no plans for biracial conferences in Chattanooga, and declined further comment on the President's proposal.

Panels have been named in Greensboro and Raleigh, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn., while biracial conference have been held in Birmingham, Ala., as a result of the lunch-counter demonstrations. A committee is being organized in Charlotte, N. C.

Durham, N. C., has had a biracial group several years. A group of 100 white and Negro citizens has functioned as an informal racial relations committee in Williamsburg, Va., urging a "positive" approach to school desegregation.

### 10 Councils Operating

There are about ten councils on human relations in larger Virginia cities. A proposal by W. E. Garnett, retired sociology professor, for a state biracial committee was ignored in the just-adjourned session of the Legislature.

Mayor W. G. Enloe of Raleigh said he felt that the fifteen-member committee of "good, substantial, highly respected citizens" of both races that he named several weeks ago could find a solution. The group is holding closed meetings.

"I hope it will come up with

a solution that will be accept-ably to a majority of our citizens," Mr. Enloe said.

Mayor George Roach of Greensboro appointed a nine-member committee two weeks ago to make recommendations about lunch-counter protests.

"Greensboro has always been able to handle its own problems and we're working with this one diligently," he said.

Mayor John Duncan of Knoxville summoned such a committee shortly after lunch-counter violence had broken out in Chattanooga. The meeting "lessened the possibility of sitdown demonstrations in Knoxville," he said.

## BETTER RACIAL RELATIONS SEEN

Negro on Atlanta School  
Board Gives Views

By ROSS M. HAGEN

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — This country's racial upheavals ultimately will produce a closer understanding between the races, says the only Negro member of a major city school board in the Deep South.

"We are moving toward acceptance of an individual on his worth—not his color," said Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of 4,000-student Atlanta University.

Clement, 59, has twice been elected to the nine-member Atlanta School Board. Both times he defeated white opponents in a citywide election in which white voters outnumbered Negroes 4-1.

Negroes have been elected to city councils in such Southern cities as Richmond, Va., and Nashville, Tenn., but they were chosen in wards with predominantly Negro residents.

### SEES CHANGE

Despite the wave of demonstrations which has rolled over much of the nation the past few weeks, Clement in an interview said there is hope for eventual settlement of differences between the races.

He said the Southern lunch counter protests "show people dramatically the disabilities under which the Negro in America lives. I can see a change in the South in the attitude toward the Negro."

Clement is a soft-spoken, con-

servatively dressed individual with an outstanding background in education.

He was graduated with highest honors from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., in 1919 and won a bachelor of divinity degree from Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., in 1922. Northwestern University bestowed a master's degree on Clement the same year and in 1930 Northwestern awarded him a Ph.D. He is listed in several books on notable Americans.

He was born in Salisbury, N.C. His father, George C. Clement, was a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Clement taught at Livingstone and served rural A.M.E. Zion churches in Landis and Kannapolis, N.C., from 1922 to 1931 when he became dean of Municipal College, University of Louisville. He was named president of Atlanta University in 1937.

Clement is married and has a daughter, Mrs. Robert Foster, whose husband is a physician in Los Angeles.

Of his work on the school board he said:

"My experience has been a wonderful one. I know that we are moving in the right direction. I know many fine, outstanding white persons and this convinces me that there must be many, many others like them."

### SIMPLE FORMULA

Clement's office is an unpretentious one. From it he oversees the functions of Atlanta University and its four affiliated colleges.

"I got into politics because I felt that Negroes, who comprise one-third of Atlanta's population, needed representation on a policy-making board," he said.

He added that he also wanted to create interest among Negro voters and felt one of the best ways to accomplish this was to provide a Negro candidate.

His formula for political success is simple: "I made myself known throughout the community, presented an intelligent approach to the problem and campaigned actively."



# Fake Calls Harass Biracial Talks Here

By CHARLES MOORE

An integrated conference on aspects of segregation was held here Friday despite harassment from false fire alarms and ambulance calls.

Anonymous telephone calls sent fire trucks and five Negro ambulances to the YMCA on Luckie street while the conference on "The Immorality of Racial Segregation" went on apparently undisturbed.

Among those attending was state photographer Ed Friend, who took many pictures "for myself" of the integrated audience. Friend said "no comment" to a reporter who asked if he wasn't supposed to be working for the state.

The Georgia Forestry Commission office, where Friend is employed, said Friend was taking a day of annual leave Friday.

Friend, when he registered, asked for a receipt for the \$3 enrollment fee. He said he needed it to be reimbursed, but declined to say by whom.

Participants in the conference discussed social and psychological effects of segregation, Christian basis for integration, education in Georgia, and college students in the South.

Churches were labeled the stronghold of segregation and one white minister predicted that in five years the only institutions to remain segregated in the South would be churches.

In discussing Georgia's schools, the group noted that Negro schools have improved "100 per cent" in the past 10 years but said there is still an ever widening gap between the white and Negro schools.

Sponsoring the leadership conference were the Greater Atlanta and the Georgia Councils on Human Relations.

The first fake call was made to the fire department about 10:30 a.m. about a half hour after the conference opened. Firemen checked the building and left.

The fire trucks were soon followed by ambulances from Negro

funeral homes. Anonymous callers had reported false heart attacks and stabbings at the YMCA.

## Human Relations Workshop Friday

The Greater Atlanta Council of Human Relations will sponsor a leadership workshop Friday at the YMCA beginning at 9:30 a.m., and a night meeting will feature Dr. Martin L. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The conference's theme will be "The Immorality of Racial Segregation."

The workshop, to be presided over by Harry Boyte, will include as speakers, Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Dr. M. Carl Holman of Clark College; James M. Dobbs, president of the Southern Regional Council; Dean Whitney Young of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; Hubert M. Jackson of the Public Housing Administration;

Mrs. Walter Paschall of the League of Women Voters; Dr. Tilman Cothran of Atlanta University; Dr. Hubert Ross of Emory University; Dr. Paul Chalmers, psychiatrist; Dr. Paul Clifford, Atlanta University; Rev. Lamar Clements, Greater Council of Churches; Miss Connie Curry, National Students Association; Miss Ella Baker, executive secretary, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Dr. Homer McEwen, pastor of First Congregational Church;

Dr. John M. McGinnis, Capitol View Baptist Church; Lonnie King, Morehouse College, and Jim Alrutz, Emory. Dr. King will speak at First Congregational Church at 8 p. m. at an open meeting.

# Biracial Committee Fails in Savannah

SAVANNAH (AP) — Savannah's racial difficulties came to the forefront again Thursday.

Two large Negro organizations were at opposing poles on the integration question.

The mayor's special biracial committee, formed to ease tensions, became inactive because neither whites nor Negroes in the community have cooperated with its membership.

A four-week boycott by Negroes against Savannah retail stores was found to be taking a heavy toll.

The Negro organizations in opposition are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the 1700-member Savannah Negro Citizens Protective League.

The league voted to fight sit-downs and store boycotts, charging that such activities had been fomented "by newcomers."

A spokesman said the group would "not accept the sit-downs and is now willing to fight against them."

The NAACP issued a four-point manifesto to local businessmen saying the sit-downs and boycotts would continue until its demands are met.

Included are lunch counter desegregation, provision of equal job opportunities for Negroes, use of courtesy titles and dropping trespass charges against 33 young sit-down demonstrators arrested here recently.

Mayor W. Lee Mingledorff Jr. said the biracial committee, composed of seven whites and seven Negroes, had not been able to get businessmen to work out the lunch counter problem.

In addition, he said, the NAACP had refused to attend a committee meeting because there was "nothing that could be done in the light of the present situation."

He said the committee would remain on a standby status, but would not meet again.

More than 50 stores downtown and in the suburbs were checked on the effect of the boycotts, as

the Easter buying season reached its peak.

Store operators reported that their places of business had been almost shorn of Negro trade. One downtown store said it had lost 75 per cent of its business.

Other stores surveyed said they had lost 20 to 70 per cent of their Negro trade.

Merchants reported that Negro shoppers with packages are being stopped on the street and questioned, apparently by Negro boycotters.

The attitude apparently was summed up by the manager of a large downtown store who said:

"If we must lose the minority of our business, we must; but we are not going to antagonize the majority. Merchants feel the white people are in no mood to give in at this point."



# Interracial School Loses Its Charter

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin Tuesday revoked the charter of controversial Highlander Folk School and ordered the interracial adult education center near Monteagle placed under receivership.

In an 11-page decision filed in Grundy County circuit court, Chattin ruled the school had violated Tennessee segregation laws and laws pertaining to the sale of beer.

The judge ruled further that a deed giving school property to Myles Horton, its founder-president, was invalid and that the property, about 70 acres, must be turned back to the school.

Revocation of the general welfare charter was sought by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan on grounds the 27-year-old school has been used for the personal gain of Horton.

Sloan also charged that Highlander had engaged in commercial activities in violation of its non-profit charter.

Highlander has contended the law prohibiting integrated classes and workshops was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Chattin ruled, however, that the high court had not ruled concerning private schools.

The judge issued his decision on the basis of a trial held here last November. He gave Highlander 30 days in which to file for a new trial.

## Highlander School Charter Revoked By Circuit Judge

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—The charter of Highlander Folk School, an interracial adult education center (long wrapped in controversy), Tuesday was revoked by Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. He said the school, among other things, violated Tennessee segregation laws. "The court is of the opinion that the segregation laws of the state as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid," Chattin ruled in an 11-page opinion filed with the Grundy County Circuit Court clerk.

Furthermore, the opinion said, the school, nestled in the woods near Monteagle a few miles from U.S. Highway 41, violated criminal laws by permitting sale of beer on school property. The school is operated on a non-profit, general welfare charter.

Judge Chattin said he would appoint a receiver "to wind up the defendant's affairs."

He gave the school, which has been investigated several times after allegations of subversive activities, 30 days in which to seek a new trial.

Officials of the school have denied anything subversive ever went on there and nothing has ever been reported to support such charges.

Highlander's attorney, Cecil Brantstetter, said at Nashville he would file a motion for a new trial.

"The decision," he said, "was not altogether unexpected since in questioning all the jurors and people in the community... they all said that they did not believe in and many said it was against

their religion for whites and Negroes to sit in the same classroom."

Myles Horton, founder and president of the 27-year-old mountain-top school, said its directors will decide "what we will do" at a meeting next Tuesday and Wednesday at the school. The chairman of the board is Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College at Atlanta.

Alan Kelly of Jasper, who helped prosecute the state's case, said "we feel assured that in event recourse to the appellate courts is had, Judge Chattin's decision will be sustained on all decisive points."

Chattin also ruled void a deed giving Horton about 70 acres of school property and a house in lieu of back salary and said it must revert to the school. Horton had no comment regarding this.

A jury decided in trial of the case last November that Horton had operated Highlander for personal gain. This was the only one of three state charges Chattin left to the jury.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan pressed for charter revocation on grounds Horton was deriving personal gain from the non-profit institution; that the school was violating a 1901 state segregation law, and that it was guilty of engaging in commercial activities.

Highlander, which consistently claimed its troubles were caused by persons against mixing of the races, contended the Supreme Court held Tennessee segregation laws unconstitutional.

Chattin said, however, that the

highest U.S. court ruled only concerning the field of public education.

## Court revokes Highlander School charter

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—Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin today revoked the charter of controversial Highlander Folk School and ordered the interracial adult education center near Monteagle placed under receivership.

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REVOCATION of the general welfare charter was sought by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. B. Sloan on grounds the 27-year-old school has been used for personal gain of Horton.

Sloan also charged that Highlander had engaged in commercial activities in violation of its non-profit charter.

Highlander has contended the law prohibiting integrated classes and workshops was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Chattin ruled, however, that the high court had not ruled concerning private schools.

The judge issued his decision on the basis of a trial held here last November. He gave Highlander 30 days in which to file for a new trial.

## Highlander shutdown

ALTAMONT, Tenn. — An appeal will be filed immediately,

the attorney for Highlander Folk School announced after Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chattin revoked the adult education center's charter on Tuesday.

If necessary, said Cecil D. Banstetter of Nashville, the case will be appealed "through every possible judicial channel in search of justice for the school."

"The real reason for the court's decision," the attorney charged, "is that there are racially integrated classes at the school."

JUDGE CHATTIN ruled that Highlander violated its charter by:

"Permitting integration in its school work" in violation of the Tennessee Constitution.

Deeding a portion of the school land to Myles Horton, president and one of the founders.

Operating for the personal benefit of Mr. Horton.

And by the sale of beer without a license.

## 3 Alabamians At Racial Meet

Two Alabama Negro integration leaders and a Tuskegee professor are participating in a three-day workshop this week on "The Place of the White Southerner in The Current Struggle For Justice," at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

In the discussions are the Rev. Solomon Seay, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.; the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Birmingham; and Dr. Lewis Jones, director of social science research at Tuskegee Institute.

The program does not name the student sit-in representatives taking part in the discussions.

## Highlander Folk School Program To 'Go Forward'

MONEAGLE, Tenn.—Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School, announced today that the school's program will go forward despite another hearing to be held before Judge C. C. Chattin, on June 14.

Horton said the legal problems of the school are under advisement of a Legal Education Committee, appointed by Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Chairman of the Highlander Executive Council, and composed of Jordan Stokes III, Dr. Herman Long, and Rev. Robert Palmer, of Nashville, and Dr. Wilford Cross, of Sewanee, Tennessee.

In explaining the functions of this committee which was set up to enable the school's staff to continue undisturbed in its educational activities, Horton said that the next regular residential workshop, to be held May 25-28, will in all probability be one of the largest and most important in the school's history.

Contult Sants for the workshop on "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice" will be Dr. Viola Bernard, of the Columbia University Psychiatric Clinic, and Dr. Sam Williams, Professor of Philosophy at Morehouse College, Atlanta University. Participants and discussion leaders will include Ed Wright, Editor of Concern magazine, Nashville; Miss Ella Baker, Executive Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.



# Mixed School Appeals Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Order To Close Down

*Sat. 5-21-60*  
NEW YORK — The Highlander Folk School, a 27-year-old interracial adult education center in Tennessee, which has been the target in a racial segregation controversy, will continue to operate pending an appeal from a Tennessee Circuit Court decision which found the school guilty of violating the state's "constitutional and valid" school segregation laws.

Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chattin revoked the school's charter and ordered a receiver to "wind up" its affairs, but amended his original injunction, restraining the school from disposing of its capital assets, to exclude "ordinary and necessary expenses," which the school needs to continue its work while the appeal is pressed.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which backs Highlander's position, is reviewing the case with the school's newly-created Legal Education Committee, which will handle the appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Judge Chattin ruled that Highlander had violated the terms of its charter by "permitting integration in its school work." Highlander had contended that the law prohibiting integrated classes and workshops had been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, but Judge Chattin held the high court had not ruled so far as private schools were concerned.

Additional charges were leveled at the school, stemming from a raid by local police on the school. One accusation was that the school operated for the personal benefit of Myles Horton, its director.

Judge Chattin held that the deed for a portion of the school's land which Highlander had given Mr. Horton was void because the institution's charter provides that "no dividends or profits may be divided a-

mong its members."

Testimony at the trial emphasized that Horton's salary of \$9,000 a year was low compared with salaries paid others for similar service. Horton, a Tennessean, graduate of Union Theological Seminary and a founder of Highlander, has lectured internationally on religious and cultural problems.

"The real reason for the court's decision is that there are racially integrated classes at the school," Cecil Branstetter, a Nashville lawyer who represents Highlander asserted. He announced that he would file motion for a new trial and press the case through "every possible judicial channel in search of justice for the school."

## Highlander School Program To Go Forward Despite Another Hearing Set For June 1

Monteagle, Tenn. — Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School, announced today that the school's program will go forward despite another hearing held before Judge Chattin on June 1st.

Horton said the legal problems of the school are under advisement of a Legal Education Committee, appointed by D. B. R. Brazeal, Chairman of the Highlander Executive Council, and composed of Jordan Stokes II, Dr. Herman Long, Rev. Robert Palmer, of Nashville, and Dr. Wilford Cross, of Sewanee, Tennessee.

In explaining the functions of this committee which was set up to enable the school's staff to continue undisturbed in its educational activities, Horton said that the next regular residential workshop to be held May 25-28, will in all probability be one of the largest and most important in the school's history.

Consultants to the workshop on "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice" will be Dr. Viola Benad, of the Columbia University Psychiatric Clinic, and D. Sam Williams, Professor of Philosophy at Morehouse College, Atlanta University. Participants and discussion leaders will include Ed Wright, Editor of CERN Magazine, Nashville; Miss Elula Baker, Executive Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Answering the question of whether Highlander has projected a program beyond the June 1st hearing date, Horton said announcements have already gone out for a spring and summer program to include a Song Fest at the Houts Center near Knoxville, for May 22nd, to be led by Guy Carawan, concert musician and folk singer, and Cornell University student workcamp and a Youth Project for July and August. Throughout the summer there will be workshops on Registration and Voting, Community Leadership, School Integration for Parents, Sing for Freedom, and a workshop and travel seminar for campus newspaper editors. The pro-

gram will also include a Music Festival.

## Highlander Case Becomes A First

*Charleston, S.C. Sun. 6/5/60*  
MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (AP) — Laws are still on the statute books.

Highlander Folk School, denied a new trial of its charter revocation case said Saturday its appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court will mark the first time relationship of a private school to the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decision has been tested in the courts.

*P. 14-D*  
Myles Horton, school director, said the appeal will be handled by the Highlander Legal Education Committee, composed of Dr. Wilford O. Cross, Dr. Herman Long, the Rev. Robert C. Palmer and attorney Jordan Stokes II.

Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin, in rejecting the new trial motion Friday, gave Highlander 60 days in which to perfect its appeal.

Grounds cited for revocation of the controversial school's charter after a trial last November included state allegations that the state law providing for racial segregation in schools.

The school, five miles north of Monteagle, also was found guilty of being operated for financial gain of Horton and of selling beer on its premises.

Highlander attorneys contend on the basis of age in education are the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling nullified state laws against public and private integrated classes. But Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan argued that these rulings applied only to public supported schools and that the state's 50-year-old law is still effective in this respect.

Highlander's Legal Education Committee said the case "is of deep significance to all private schools, including many great universities, which are operating in states where obsolete segregation

## Myles Horton Reports On Saugeen International Seminar

Monteagle, Tenn. — Myles Horton reported to a group at the Highlander Folk School on the Saugeen International Seminar which he attended August 11-13 at Port Elgin, Ontario, Canada. The meeting of the International Residential Adult Educators was held in conjunction with the UNESCO sponsored Second World Conference on Adult Education in Montreal. Fifty-one delegates from twenty-six countries attended the Seminar and took under consideration the major topic, Adult Education and Social Change. Conference Chair-

man R. Alex Sim, of the Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in opening the Seminar said, "The traditional divisions on the basis of age in education are outmoded. Education is truly continuing and continuing, and the separation of a field of 'adult education' should be re-examined."

Mr. Horton stated that Mr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who recently visited Highlander under the auspices of the State Department, was elected vice-president of the UNESCO Commission to study structure and organization of adult education.

The director of the Folk School, who serves as Chairman of the Residential Adult Education Sec-

tion of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., reported that he had extended an invitation to Mr. Max Swerdlow, Educational Director of the Canadian Labor Congress, to address the annual Adult Education Conference at Denver, Colorado, October 16. At this time, Mr. Swerdlow will give a full report to the Association on the Saugeen International Seminar.



# Koinonia Is Integration Drama With Strange Twist

BY BRUCE GALPHIN

whites have hung on.

Act II of Georgia's strangest "integration" drama unfolded at the federal courthouse in Macon last week with a cast of Pathos, Fear and Principle. The curtain went up a fortnight ago when three Koinonia Farm fathers filed suit to have their children admitted to the Americus High School. It was a plot becoming familiar in the South: The two girls and one boy were alleged to have been denied the equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

NOW THREE of their children want to go to high school in Americus, where they say they will receive better preparation for college and—in the case of the boy—training for a speech impediment. Many of their best friends are going to Americus this year.

At the hearing before Judge W. A. Bootle, school officials were perfectly candid. They did not hide behind technicalities. The children were rejected, they said, because their presence in Americus would be a source of disorder.

BUT IT had this twist: The children bore the stigma not of their color but of their parents' inextricably interrelated social and religious beliefs.

The Koinonians live as they believe the early Christians did, with communal ownership of property, and according to the teachings of Christ as they understand them.

It is a Christianity jarringly out of joint with the time and place in which they live: The heart of southwest Georgia, where Negroes often are in a numerical majority, and segregation is an active faith among the whites.

TO THE Koinonians, each man's soul is equally the concern of God, be he white or black. Violence is to be repaid not with violence nor even non-violence, but "active good will."

Resentment of the Koinonians has burned in Sumter County for years. The flames have been fanned by the hysteria over integration, by shootings, bombing, grand jury investigations, rumors of "outside" influences and economic boycotts. The Negroes who once lived on the farm have left, but the

The youngsters were there: Jan Jordan, William Wittkamper and Lora Ruth Browne. They were attractive, well-mannered, well-groomed and intelligent. THE PRINCIPAL of their rural school testified to their good grades and deportment. Americus officials did not challenge the testimony. Instead, they asserted their right to protect Americus against disorder. They were not obliged to accept any non-city pupil, they said.

Judge Bootle stated from the bench that under the Little Rock decision of the Supreme Court, fear of violence was no justification for denying a right. The question he must decide, he explained, is whether established admission practices of the Americus School Board created a right for the Koinonians.

THIS WAS the evidence at the trial: For many years, rural pupils have been allowed to choose between attending one of two rural high schools or the Americus school. In 1958, the Americus School Board adopted a resolution requiring prospective pupils from outside the city to obtain approval of the board.

In recent years, only five requests have been turned down—all of them from Koinonians. (The county board rejected all but four of some 30 or 32 city applicants this year. County School Supt. W. W. Foy said those turned down either had academic or disciplinary problems or applied too late.)

JUDGE Bootle's decision will be Act III of the drama. It could be either the curtain-inger or the prelude to Act IV. Whatever he rules, one wonders about the state of mind of Americus.

Time and again, plaintiffs' attorney William Harrell demanded of witnesses whether law and order in Americus had broken down, whether parents were no longer able to control their children.

School Board member Warren Fortson said he had lived there a little more than a year but was already aware of the intense feeling of the "man on the street."

THE KOINONIANS were "a potential powder keg," he declared. Later he added: "I wanted to take the easy way out and not take the chance." "I feel like we're doing these children a favor by sending them back," said Mrs. Helen Davis, another school board witness who was clearly irritated by Harrell's questions.

Board Chairman J. H. Harvey declared that "there was a good possibility that one of my sons might be one of the ones" expelled for starting trouble if one of the Koinonians came to Americus.

"I don't know that I could point out exactly what the resentment (against Koinonians in Americus) is. But it exists," he declared.





*Chicago Tribune*  
IRA C. ROBINSON, a senior pharmacy major at Florida A & M university, was chosen by the office of the Southern Project of the U. S. National Student Association to participate in the Third Southern Human Relations Seminar at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and the National Student Congress. *Page 1*



## Catholic Council Human Relations Meet, March 25

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "Urban Migrants: Minorities in Perspective" has been chosen as will be the theme for the seventh annual mid-west college conference on human relations to be held March 25, 26 and 27 at the Sheraton Towers Hotel here in Chicago.

The Conference is the 7th of its kind sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, in cooperation with the National Student association, the National Federation of Catholic College Students, and the National Federation of Newman Clubs.

It is expected to draw 600 student leaders from a large number of colleges and universities in a 9 state mid-west area. Last year's Conference drew leaders from 39 colleges and universities.

Leading experts from the field of intergroup relations will meet with students to give them the best information currently available. Among the nationally-known experts who will lead discussions and seminars will be: Dr. Frederick Routh, director of the Michigan State Fair Employment Practices commission, and formerly assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, a leading interracial agency in the South; Dr. John Kane, chairman of the sociology department at Notre Dame University will speak on a panel on new migrant groups. Also participating in the meeting will be Mrs. Margaret Madden, director of the Committee on New Residents of the City of Chicago, who will chair a workshop, and Saal Lasser, director of Encampment for citizenship who will lead a special session for student observers from the other major regions of the country.

## Race Relations Unit Discusses Plans, Policies

Members of the board of the North Suburban Human Relations Council met in the home of Chairman Lee K. Thorpe of Evanston, August 8, in order to discuss policies, goals and programs.

Miss Aimee Isgrig, director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, reported on statewide human relations activities and presented the program for a Northern Illinois human relations conference to be held in Rockford in September. Suggestions for speakers at the Rockford meeting were made and some North Shore delegates were tentatively selected.

Dr. Martin H. Bickham of Wilmette, founder of the North Suburban Council, pointed out the vital necessity, in view of the increasing movement of nonwhite citizens to the North Shore and other suburbs, of co-ordinating local human relations activities. He stressed the importance of these activities in such situations as the Deerfield crisis.

It became apparent in the course of the discussion, that a real need exists for an advisory and co-ordinating organization such as the North Suburban Human Relations Council.

Several members of the Council suggested that the Council should promote further legislation against discrimination, including a state FEPC law and legislation to promote freedom of residence.

In conclusion, Thorpe strongly urged full participation in the North Shore interracial picnic to be held on August 27.



# Human Relations Association Plans Social Action Program

VALPARAISO, Ind. (Special) drew Schulze, LHRAA executive secretary and Valparaiso University religious professor; Rev. Karl Lutz, LHRAA field secretary and VU religious professor. Members of the LHRAA Board of Directors, which approved the special committee's recommendations on the program of social action, are the Rev. Clemonce Saborin, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. Jeff Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Hon. Paul Simon, Troy, Ill.; Buehler and Streitelmeier.

The proposed action is based on the idea that Christian love must recognize both physical needs and natural aspirations of second-class the only lasting means of help since it brings relationship with God along with relief from oppression and social needs, the proposal continues.

The committee's statements add citizens, working to eliminate racial discrimination and social injustice.

Selfless Christian love works without the hope of return and is that "without social concern, all efforts toward congressional communicant integration may in the end prove abortive."

Those living in planned racial isolation cannot enter true fellowship at the Lord's Altar; it is impossible to love a man's soul without being concerned with his physical, social, and psychological needs.

And, Christian social action affords opportunity for favorable social contact and, thus, elimination of the fear between different social or racial groups, the proposal continues.

The committee indicated that the above principles be carried out with adequate machinery in the form of local advisors to direct local action and that all Association members be instructed in basic techniques of influencing social decisions — i. e., letters to Congressmen, legislators, and newspapers.

The group emphasized the difference between immediate and long-range objectives with the national organization working on large-scale programs and local chapters concentrating on community problems.

Members of the social action program committee were Dr. An-



## Plan Human Relations Group in Council Bluffs Soon

*The Delta Chapter*  
*Bluffs, Iowa*  
*Sept. 4-15-60*  
Council Bluffs, Ia.—The city council here announced plans for a human relations committee to work with the city council on racial discrimination. The announcement was made last Wednesday, Sept. 7 by Mayor Noran Davis, who said one member of the committee would be a Negro.

Ollie Lewis, president of the Council Bluffs chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the council one of the biggest problems is decent housing for Negroes.





Staff Photo

KENTUCKY'S HUMAN RIGHTS commission held its second organizational meeting in Frankfort yesterday. Shown here are, seated, left to right, J. J. Dukeminier and the Rev. Robert W. Estill, both of Lexington, and Charles T. Steele, Louisville, and standing, left to right, Gilbert Kingsbury, South Fort

Mitchell; Mrs. Dann Byck, Louisville; Jack Page, Pikeville; J. T. Hatcher, Elizabethtown, and Frank Stanley, Louisville. Not present were Charles A. Williams, Paducah; Mrs. Robert Lowe, Pineville, and William J. Scherm, Owensboro. The commission voted not to accept any pay beyond real expenses.

## Human Relations The Louisville Commission Defender Elects Officers

*Louisville, Ky.*  
The Kentucky Human Relations Commission in its second meeting voted three things:

*Thurs. 11-17-60*  
(1) Approval of an initial tentative budget ending June 30, 1961.

*P. 99*  
(2) Voluntarily waived the usual \$225 per diem paid state commission members because of the inadequacy of the biennium budget.

*Ky*  
(3) Decided to begin the commission with a professional staff of two people — Executive Director and office secretary.

Charles T. Steele, Executive Director of Louisville Urban League was unanimously elected Commission Secretary — Treasurer upon nomination by Frank L. Stanley, Sr., the only other Negro commission member.

## Cutting Back On First Budget

*The Courier-Journal*  
By ANNE PARDUE  
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 11.—Members of the Commission on Human Rights voted Friday not to accept any pay except for actual travel expenses.

The organizational meeting was the second for the group appointed by Governor Combs September 12 to help relieve racial tensions in Kentucky.

The motion by Jack Page, Pikeville—“8 cents a mile and no per diem”—was adopted after the commission heard tentative budget figures from Joseph M. Gray, Finance Department budget analyst.

### \$25,000 Was Appropriated

The figures included \$2,475 for the rest of this fiscal year to pay members

# Rights Body Rejects Pay

\$25 a day for attending commission meetings.

The Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to the commission for 1960-62.

The commission set a \$7,300 to \$7,700 starting-salary range for an executive secretary it hopes to hire by January 1. Two men have applied for the job. They and any others will be interviewed and screened by the personnel committee, headed by J. J. Dukeminier, Lexington.

Applicants recommended by the committee will be asked to appear at the next commission meeting December 9.

Temporary quarters will be set up, in the basement of the Capitol until February, when permanent office space is available elsewhere, probably in the Capitol Annex.

The commission empowered its execu-

tive body to act for the full body if racial trouble should develop between the regular monthly meetings.

### Dukeminier Is Vice-Chairman

Dukeminier was elected vice-chairman of the commission and Charles T. Steele, Louisville, was named secretary-treasurer.

The 1960 Legislature empowered the commission to investigate complaints of racial discrimination in order to foster understanding and discourage discrimination.

The law requires the commission to act only as a forum for minority groups in seeking peaceful solutions of racial problems. It has no authority to promulgate regulations other than those needed to conduct its own operations.

It has no power to do anything designed to result in enforced integration.



**Combs Pledges Full Backing****Human Rights Agency  
Told To Light The Way***The Courier-Journal*  
**Commission****Set To Tackle  
Race Problems***Lat 10-1-60*  
By The Associated Press

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30.—

Governor Combs told the first meeting of the Human Rights Commission Friday it must take the initiative and show the way to all Kentuckians.

"You have a very important task to perform," he said at the end of the group's organizational meeting. "I consider this one of the most important commissions I have appointed."

"It is badly needed. I want you to understand we are looking to you to take the initiative and show us the way. Be positive in your actions and then maintain that course."

"I hope," the Governor added, "you can show us you are not afraid to take a position. Let the people of Kentucky know that you are willing to lay down some framework by which these problems can be solved."

Combs said he and his Administration would give complete support to the commission and its work.

**Objectives Told**

The 1960 Legislature created the commission primarily to serve as a forum for minority groups to seek peaceful solutions to racial problems.

It has no authority in law to regulate problems or force integration of privately owned businesses, for example.

But it has the duty to encourage fair treatment, foster understanding and respect, and discourage discrimination against any racial or ethnic group.

It also may hold public hearings on racial problems.

The Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to finance the commission through June 30, 1961.

**Committees Named**

Three commission committees were named to make out a budget, check on hiring an executive secretary and study materials available so the commission can begin moving in a positive direction.

The Rev. Robert W. Estill, Lexington, chairman, presided over the meeting. Others attending were Charles Williams, Paducah; J. T. Hatcher, Elizabethtown; Gil Kingsbury, South Fort Mitchell; Prof. J. J. Duke, minier of the University of Kentucky Law School; Jack Page, Pikeville; Mrs. Robert Low, Pineville, and Frank C. Stanley, Sr., and Charles T. Steel, both of Louisville.

The next meeting was set for November 11.

**Combs Names****Human Relations****Commissioners***Lat 9-15-60*  
Frankfort, Ky.—

Governor Bert T. Combs this week appointed a 11-man Human Relations Commission which will

have as its main function the easing and study of racial tensions in Kentucky.

Three Louisvillians, including

two Negroes, were named to the commission by the Governor

this past Monday. They were

Mrs. Dann C. Byck presi-

dent of Byck Brothers and

Company; Frank L. Stanley, Sr.

resident, Louisville Defender

and Charles T. Steele, Executive

Secretary, Louisville Urban League.

The Commission is headed by

Canon Robert W. Estill, Lexington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. Estill is also pre-

siding of the commission will prob-

ably occur after September 19.

Meetings will be called at the discretion of the chairman.

The commission created earlier this year by the passage of

House Bill 163 in the General

Assembly, was co-sponsored by

Representatives Richard Maloney, Lexington; and William H.

Childress, Louisville. Gov.

Combs signed the bill into law last March.

Authorized to study problems of "race relations," the commis-

sion is the first official body concerned with civil rights in

the state. The commission is significant in that it also has

the power to recommend legislation in the area of civil rights

to the General Assembly.

The commission also has as

its purpose "to encourage fair treatment for, to foster mutual

understanding and respect among, and to discourage dis-

crimination against any racial or ethnic group or its mem-

bers."



# Lutherans New Liberal Stand Draws Criticism

VALPARAISO, Ind. (Special)bia, and India, attended the  
A recent resolution by the three-day meet.

Lutheran Human Relations Association of America endorsing and encouraging support of the NAACP and the National Urban League has brought critical correspondence to the group, executive secretary, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Schulze reported. The resolution was made at the 11th Annual Institute of the LHRAA at Valparaiso university July 29-31.

The association took the action after an address by Dr. Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, which explained the function and need for such organizations as NAACP and the League.

Dr. Schulze stated that the ground welcomed criticism of this stand since it afforded opportunity to explain the services the NAACP and NUL have performed for America.

The Lutheran clergyman said it is in keeping with the practice of good Christian theology not to "bear false witness" against one's neighbor, but that unwittingly or otherwise, many professing Christians have slandered people who with good motives have lent support to movements operating within the framework of our country's laws and dedicated to the removal of injustices.

"We are," said, "eager for the opportunity to help set the tions in The Lutheran church-Missouri Synod throughout his record straight. We want to help people, who are urged in their churches and by the Christian Gospel to love their neighbor, to find in these organizations an opportunity to participate in removing the scourge of oppression from minorities."

Over 300 persons from 18 states, the District of Colum-



# Racial Talks Are Proposed

Urged In Mississippi By  
Advisory Group On

Civil Rights

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., April 13.—  
The Mississippi Civil Rights Ad-  
visory Committee Wednesday

urged creation of local inter-  
racial discussion groups to work  
for solution of racial problems.

Two members of the commit-  
tee—Mrs. Wallis Schutt and Ne-  
gro physician Dr. Albert B. Brit-  
ton—agreed to try to organize  
such a group in Jackson, and  
it was suggested that Gov. Ross  
Barnett be asked to lend his sup-  
port to the movement in com-  
munities throughout the state.

## Barnett Help Urged

The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulf-  
port, chairman of the commit-  
tee which acts in advisory ca-  
pacity to the Federal Civil  
Rights Commission, said it  
would be "a very wonderful  
thing" if Barnett would urge Ne-  
groes and whites to sit down  
together and discuss their prob-  
lems.

Mrs. Schutt said she would be  
willing to ask Governor Barnett  
to do that "but I don't have  
much optimism in that direc-  
tion." Governor Barnett is an  
ardent segregationist and a sup-  
porter of the Citizens Councils  
which have opposed creation of  
the advisory committee.

The suggestion for Governor  
Barnett's help came from Aaron  
Henry of Clarksdale, NAACP  
leader who had presented the  
committee charges of discrimi-  
nation in his area. All had been  
aired previously and presented  
to the Civil Rights Commission.

## NAACP Complains

The board of directors of the  
Jackson NAACP submitted a  
complaint against segregation  
in local train and bus depots  
and the fact that there is no  
graduate school in Mississippi  
which Negroes can attend.

All complaints were referred  
to the commission in Wash-  
ington.

Retired Adm. Robert Brisco  
of Liberty, former NATO com-

nander for Southeast Europe,  
said informal discussion groups  
of Negroes and whites on the  
community level would be a  
"starting point" in solving Mis-  
sissippi's race problems.

"Many problems disappear in  
the discussion of them," he  
said. Cox said at least discus-  
sions would lead to a "better  
understanding and give leaders  
of minority groups a feeling  
that they have some friends."



## BI-RACIAL UNITS ASKED BY GROUP

*The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau*  
Negro Teachers Seek Ef-  
fective Communication

*New Orleans, La.*  
JACKSON, Miss. — The state

organization of Negro teachers here Friday called for formation of bi-racial committees at the state and community level as an "effective communication" be-  
*5-13-60*

But the Negro teachers—meet-  
ing in another part of the city while the all-white Mississippi Education Association was in ses-  
sion downtown—said "fear of reprisal" may stifle such com-  
mittees.  
*5-12-60*

In a direct bid to Gov. Ross Barnett to provide help on form-  
ing bi-racial committees, the Negro teachers said such a plan "will require the full sanction of Mississippi's top leadership."

They urged appointment of Negroes as associate or advisory members of all board and com-  
mittees which deal with prob-  
lems where Negroes are affected.

"Such an approach will be evidence of the statesmanship of Mississippi's progressive leader-  
ship and would not in any way be an invasion of the state's tra-  
ditions," the Negro Teachers As-  
sociation said.

The past decade has brought about "many impacts upon long  
accepted traditions in every area  
of human existence," their state-  
ment said.

### FEARS RESULT

Tensions and fears "never be-  
fore experienced" have resulted  
from these changes, they said.  
"Such fears have given rise to  
strained human relations and in  
turn have stimulated many nega-  
tive approaches in efforts to find  
solutions to the many related  
problems."

The group condemned what  
they called "professional inform-  
ers" among their race. "White  
Mississippians cannot afford to  
be misinformed about Mississippi  
Negroes," they said.

In their statement, the teach-  
ers pointed out that the state's  
only 15-story building does not  
have washrooms for Negroes.

The only facility available for  
Negro leaders who have business  
in the building is the Negro em-  
ployes' room in the basement of  
the building.

They urged that washroom fa-  
cilities be provided for Negroes  
of both sexes on floors where  
Negroes most have business mat-  
ters with state agencies.

The Negro teachers agreed  
with the all-white MEA in sup-  
port of the \$600 across-the-board  
teacher pay increase and op-  
posed the teacher examination,  
"additional factor" plan.

"The present status, especially  
of Negro teachers, is already due  
to the pitifully poor salaries for  
which they have been forced to  
work," they said.

The group added that the teach-  
er examination plan would be  
"completely discriminatory" to  
Negro teachers.

Negro teachers later elevated  
O. E. Jordan of Carthage to the  
presidency, succeeding W. F. Cal-  
bert of Gulfport.

## Interracial Group Suggested In State

*Jackson Daily News*  
Jackson, Miss.

A white woman church leader  
and a Negro physician moved to-  
day to create an interracial com-  
mittee to work out problems in  
Jackson.  
*5-14-60*

Mrs. Wallis Schutt and Dr.  
Albert Britton agreed to organize  
the committee at a meeting of the  
Mississippi Civil Rights Advisory  
Committee here yesterday. Both  
are members of the civil rights  
group.

Mrs. Schutt, a Jackson church  
leader, said she is willing to ask  
Gov. Ross Barnett to support such  
committees throughout the state  
but said, "I don't have much op-  
timism in that direction."

Barnett refused to comment on  
the proposal. Last December when  
the committee was organized by  
the U. S. Civil Rights Commission  
several Mississippians declined  
membership at his suggestion.

The Civil Rights Advisory Com-  
mittee, in its third meeting since  
it was organized in December, yes-  
terday heard complaints of segre-  
gation in Jackson bus and railroad  
depots, complaints of the lack of  
areas for graduate study for Ne-  
groes in Mississippi and alleged  
attacks on Negroes by white per-  
sons in Coahoma county.

Dr. Britton submitted a state-  
ment signed by John Wesley Dixon  
and Rev. G. H. Haughton, both  
board members of the Jackson  
NAACP, protesting signs placed at  
railroad and bus depots here or-  
dering segregated waiting rooms  
for intrastate passengers.

Rev. Murray Cox, chairman of  
the committee, ordered the com-  
plaint forwarded to Washington.  
Retired Admiral Robert Briscoe,  
also a member of the committee,  
agreed only if a statement was  
attached outlining state law which  
requires separate seating.

### KEEP ORDER

The protest had said police stand  
nearby to enforce the signs, but  
Briscoe suggested they are also on  
hand to keep order.

The statement from Dixon and  
Haughton protested a system of  
sending Negroes out of the state  
at Mississippi expense for grad-  
uate study.

Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale

Coahoma county NAACP leader,  
protested alleged mistreatment by  
highway patrolmen.

"An Illinois, New York or Michi-  
gan license plate is an invitation  
to insult by the Highway Patrol,"  
he charged.

### SLAYING COMPLAINT

He presented a complaint signed  
by Eleanor Causey, Negro, of near  
Clarksdale, who claimed her hus-  
band, Jonas Causey, was slain by  
authorities as he barricaded him-  
self in his home after shooting a  
white man last May, and a com-  
plaint signed by Christine Hall  
Clarksdale, Negro woman, who re-  
ported she was shot while a priso-  
ner in the Coahoma county jail.

Both claims had already been of-  
fered to the Civil Rights Com-  
mission in Washington, Dr. Henry  
said, but no word has been re-  
ceived.  
*5-14-60*

He protested testimony by Dr.  
J. B. Matthews before a legisla-  
tive investigating committee last  
fall in which communism was  
linked with the NAACP. Dr. Henry  
also presented information which  
he said shows Negroes are allow-  
ed to vote freely in eight of Mis-  
sissippi's 82 counties.

Claims filed before the six-  
member group were to be sent to  
the U. S. Civil Rights Commission  
in Washington.



# Human Relations

## Commission To Study Minority Job Problems

DENVER. — "Are minority youth being prepared for the skills which industry demands?"

"How can barriers to employment of minority youth be reduced?" These questions will be discussed at a one-day conference on May 2, at the new State Service building, 1525 Sherman. Franklin R. Stewart, commissioner of the State Anti-Discrimination Commission, will chair the conference.

The conference is being sponsored by the State Anti-Discrimination Commission, the Denver Commission on Community Relations and the Denver Coordinating Council for Education and Research in Human Relations.

Agencies and organizations who appointed representatives to help plan the conference are: Adult Education Council, American Friends Service Committee, American Legion Joe P. Martinez Post, American Legion Walter Simpson post 29, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Big Sisters organization, Catholic Charities, Catholic Parent-Teacher League, Colorado Manufacturers association, Colorado Woman's college, Denver Area Labor Federation, Denver Area Council of Churches in Christ, Denver Boys, Inc.

Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver Area Personnel and Guidance Association, Denver Community Centers, Denver Deanery Council of Catholic Women, Denver Department of Public Welfare, Denver Department of Public Welfare, Denver County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, Denver Personnel club, Denver Public Schools, Denver Urban League, Denver Junior Chamber of Commerce, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Community Centers, Junior Achievement, Juvenile Court, Latin American Educational Foundation, Links, Inc.

Metropolitan area schools, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Parochial schools—Catholic, Christian and Lutheran; Regis college, Rocky Mountain Association of Private Employment Services, State Department of Education, State Department of Paroles, State Department of Vocational Education, State Employment Services, State Industrial School for Boys, United Latin American Organization, University of Colorado, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian.

Irving Ferman, executive vice-president of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, will be the dinner speaker at the Denver Chamber of Commerce. The public is invited to attend the conference, especially parents of minority youth who are in high school.

## At Catholic Conference

## Race Relations To Form Topics For 5 Speakers

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Problems in local, national and international race relations will be discussed by five well-known speakers and delegates to the first meeting of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice here Aug. 25-28.

The speakers will be Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States; the Rev. William J. Kenealy, professor of law at Loyola University in Chicago; George Schermer, executive director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations; Harold Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and the Rev. John LaFarge, honorary chaplain of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

GEN. ROMULO will discuss "Human Relations on the International Scene." Father Kenealy will speak on "Civil Rights Legislation of the 1960's."

M. Schermer, who made a study of race relations in St. Louis in 1949 following a racial clash at the city's Fairgrounds Fairgrounds Park, will cover "The Interrelations of Problems of Racial Discrimination." "The South Today and the Future" will be the subject of Mr. Fleming.

FATHER LaFARGE will address the closing banquet of the conference. The meeting of the national conference, formed by Catholic Interracial Councils throughout the country, will be held on the campus of S. Louis University.

Archbishop Ritter will be the celebrant of a pontifical mass, at which the Rev. Patrick J. Molloy will deliver the sermon. Father Molloy is

founder and chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council of St. Louis.

The four-day meeting also will include five clinics and five workshops, including one for the South. Other workshops will be on discrimination and justice in employment, school desegregation and education, housing and neighborhood life and civil rights including restaurant accommodations.

## NCCIJ parley opens Aug. 25

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desegregation and education, housing and neighborhood life and civil rights, including restaurant accommodations.



# Calls For Ministers' Leadership

Fifty ministers of both races Monday morning heard William H. Gremley outline areas in which "blatant and wholesale" group discrimination still exists in the local community.

Speaking on the eve of his departure from Kansas City, Gremley, executive director of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, gave specific examples of continued segregation which he said are "shameful in a civilized community in the year 1960."

Gremley left the city at noon Wednesday, Dec. 30, for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will become executive director of the Cleveland Board of Community Relations beginning January 1.

## Human Rights Appraisal

The departing human relations expert made his "farewell address" Monday before the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at a year-end meeting held at the Paseo YWCA.

Gremley's talk was in reality an appraisal of the human relations situation in Kansas City today. In outlining the problems in inter-group relations still left to be solved, Gremley left a "blueprint of action" for community leaders and for the Human Relations executive who will succeed him.

Gremley spoke of and gave specific examples of racial discrimination and segregation still existing (1) in public housing, (2) in the public school system, (3) in the public library, (4) in private housing, (5) in a youth baseball league, (6) in private hospitals, and, finally, (7) in employment.

He blamed these "chronic situations" upon community apathy and indifference and called upon the ministers before him and the clergy all over the city to assume "more responsible and articulate"



## MINISTERS HEAR GREMLEY IN FAREWELL

TALK William H. Gremley, executive director of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, is shown here with ministerial leaders Monday morning at the Paseo YWCA following an address made by Gremley before the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. Gremley addressed the ministers on the eve of his departure for Cleveland, Ohio, to assume a position with the Cleveland Human Relations board. In his farewell voice "in the elimination of the racial sense."

## Non-violence Not Enough

Beginning his talk, Gremley spoke of Kansas City's record of non-violence with reference to inter-group problems. "Some of you have often heard," he said, "the statement that Kansas City can be proud of its record of non-violence. This is true and indeed something to be proud of. But the existence of many situations which result in harm and degradation to people is something that, in no way, is excused by the record of non-violence."

"In leaving this city, for which I have deep feelings and love, I could offer no more pertinent or constructive word of advice than this — eliminate that indifference toward these problems which so bluntly violate our moral and legal codes. Until this community succeeds in accomplishing this, it can never hope to be mature or deserving of the title, 'Heart of America' in anything other than a geographical

well talk here, he outlined a program of action in human relations needed in Kansas City. Left to right: Dr. Stanley I. Stubbs, executive secretary of the Council of Churches of Greater Kansas City; the Rev. Arthur Marshall Jr., president of the Interdenominational Alliance; Gremley and the Rev. Preston Allen, chaplain of the Alliance. About 50 ministers attended the meeting.

commended.

Gremley said that some of the examples of discrimination which he would cite as still existing in Kansas City are "blatant and wholesale group discrimination while others are 'by their nature, somewhat nebulous in proof of discrimination but highly questionable when analyzed even from a casual point of view.'"

## HITS PUBLIC HOUSING

"In the first category," he said, "I would place a continued segregation which still exists in some of our public housing projects."

"The Kansas City Public Housing Authority," he continued, "has a somewhat bizarre concept of integration, deriving possibly from equally bizarre stereotypes regarding the potential of this community to meet social change."

"The three new housing projects, Chouteau Courts, Pennway Plaza and Wayne Miner, are open to all persons regardless of race and for this, the Authority is to be

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Turning to the public schools, Gremley said, "We are proud of our record of school integration in Kansas City and it has been accomplished without violence. Let us look, however, at some of the problems that remain; problems which are not only the responsibility of the board of education but of every citizen concerned with the welfare of all children and our public schools."

Pointing out a specific example, Gremley cited the situation at the Manual Vocational and High school which he said "by day is a good trade school with approximately 85

to 90 per cent Negro attendance." "By night, however," he continued, "the complexion changes. There are some 2,000 students, all white, and 60 teachers, all white, enrolled and conducting the 10 valuable trade courses offered in the night program. This situation raises several questions. One may ask, 'Is the absence of a Negro teacher or student a matter of design and, if so, by whom?' Or 'Is it a matter of happenstance because the various firms and unions which conduct night school classes at Manual have exclusive policies with reference to Negroes?' These questions are of particular importance because state action or support by governmental authorities, is heavily involved in the Manual night school."

## Gets Public Funds

Gremley further attacked the situation at Manual by saying that "Manual is a publicly-owned facility and, partially at least, the night-school administration is under the Vocational division of the public school system. Many of the courses are supervised by the State Plan for Adult Training, a state of Missouri body."

The Bureau of Apprenticeship of the federal Department of Labor sets up government regulations regarding training standards for apprentices at Manual Night School." He added that a considerable portion of the instructors' pay at this night school comes from tax money, although the instructors are from the various trades that they represent.

"In view of these facts," he declared, "and in view of the basic intergroup fact that employment opportunities for minority group people are so often dependent on the training opportunities available to them, it is evident that somebody should begin asking pointed and serious questions with reference to the Manual night school."

## Teachers and Library

Another aspect of the school system, Gremley continued, concerns teacher integration, "the extent of which seems to be based on the quaint theory that a school has to have anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent Negro pupils before a Negro teacher can be permitted to teach there. This policy is also applicable to substitute teachers where segre-



gation still exists in their assignments."

Gremley also questioned the policy of the public library. "As of now," he said, "there is not a single Negro librarian other than those employed at libraries in Negro schools. What will be the policy when the new library at 12th and Oak opens next year. Will competent Negro librarians be afforded an equal opportunity for this public employment? Again, these are policy questions for serious consideration."

A situation in public recreation which Gremley discussed concerned a major youth baseball league. Without naming the league, Gremley said that "for years this league has been using city playgrounds and diamonds and the umpires for their games have been paid by tax money; yet not a single Negro boy can be found on any team in this league."

"Again I ask," he said, "is this a matter of design or happenstance that Negro youth somehow fail to make the team? If you believe this, then take a look at any major league roster with the exception, of course, of our own Kansas City 'A's, for the names of Negro stars."

"In addition, the other important baseball leagues for youth in Kansas City seem to attract skilled Negro youth who are given opportunity to play on these teams. I might add that a formal complaint concerning this matter is now in the hands of the Human Relations Commission and will be processed in the months to come."

The Human Relations executive decried "unscrupulous real estate activities in transition communities." He said that the "distortions, falsehoods, the stimulation to panic, hysteria by unethical real estate brokers and agencies have long contributed to the breakdown of community morale and to the perpetuation of the evil of housing segregation here as well as in many other cities."

"Yet, the real estate profession itself, by and large composed of honorable, decent people, like a fastidious old lady gingerly lifting her skirts from the curbstone, makes no effort to regulate or discipline its wayward colleagues in any fashion. "In the legal or medical profession and in many others, such a situation would not be tolerated for a moment, and in most professions there exists adequate disciplinary regulations to take care of those violating professional ethics."

### Hospitals Bar Negroes

Concerning private hospitals, Gremley said that in "in some of our private hospitals, no Negro patients can be accepted nor can a qualified Negro physician obtain a staff appointment. In some, the barriers are up even against doctors of the Jewish faith." He said that he could think of "no area of living in which exclusion, segregation or discriminatory patterns are so abhorrent as in an area where the elements of pain, suffering and mercy are such integral parts."

The seventh and final area in which Gremley said that discrimination still exists in Kansas City is employment.

"In our public utility concerns," he said, "in our federal government offices, in many of our major white collar institutions, as well as certain major blue collar industries, the presence of the skilled and competent minority group worker, office or factory worker, is rare. While in many cases, some efforts are being made to correct this evil, the effort is far short of the need."

"Here again, a moral code is at stake. If you deprive a man of the right to make an adequate living or to improve his skills, you are not only depriving him of the opportunity to furnish a good living and decent life for himself and his family, but you may well goad him toward immoral actions."

### Responsibility of Ministers

Gremley told the ministers that they not only have a right but a responsibility to "speak out when infringements of the moral code occur in civil life." He urged the clergymen to use their pulpits, to work through their church organizations and to use their own personal leadership and influence to correct situations in the community.

Gremley said that as he leaves Kansas City he hopes that it "is a better city now than when I arrived seven years ago. If it is, it is certainly not due to any one person or any one agency, but to the concentrated cooperative efforts of hundreds of people."

"My wish for this city is that those efforts be expanded and that not hundreds but thousands and thousands of people assume initiative, competent leadership and devoted fellowship, to continue to make this city a better community for all residents. It is my sincere and prayerful hope that the clergy of this community be in the forefront of these efforts."

The Rev. Arthur Marshall Jr., president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, presided at Monday's meeting.

Special guests were Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg who paid a special tribute to Gremley, and Dr. Stanley I. Stuber, executive secretary of the Council of Churches.



### STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN SESSION

The Missouri Commission on Human Rights held its quarterly session here Tuesday, March 22, in the offices of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations on the 25th floor of the City Hall. Eight of the 11 commissioners from various parts of the state were in attendance. Shown here meeting with the state group are two members of the Kansas City Commission. Presiding at the left is Father Trafford P. Maher, S. J., of St. Louis, state commission chairman. Others, reading clockwise

are: Samuel S. White, Kansas City, vice chairman; Rabbi Ernest I. Jacob, Springfield; Dr. James N. Freeman, Jefferson City, commission secretary; Milton Litvak, St. Joseph; the Rev. James W. Hackney, Rolla, new member of the commission; Gregory Shinert, Jefferson City, executive director of the Commission; Mrs. Maurice O'Sullivan, member of the Kansas City Commission; Mrs. A. Harold Schmidt, member of the Kansas City Commission; Miss Lucile H. Bluford, Kansas City; and Mrs. Joseph Welborn, Bloomfield, Mo.



# Muriel Smith, MRA Force Well Received On Tour

WASHINGTON, D. C. — March 5 (Delayed in Transit) — Miss Muriel Smith, one of the world's outstanding opera singers, is today in Kerala with the 14-nation Moral Re-Armament force and the German miners' play "Hoffnung." Miss Smith is best known to Atlanta and Washington for her performance in the record-breaking stage play "The Crowning Experience," and currently stars in a technicolor movie of the same name soon to be released.

She flew from here ten days ago to join the MRA force and "Hoffnung" in Rome. The German miners who wrote and produced "Hoffnung" were commissioned by Chancellor Adenauer to take this ideological play around the world. Miss Smith, whose talents brought her to Broadway as "Carmen Jones" and to London's Covent Garden in the opera "Carmen," is now bringing to America and the world what she calls "the idea that can unite men everywhere."

His Excellency Carmine de Martino, the Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received the MRA force in the great hall of the Grand Hotel. During the reception Miss Smith described how an MRA force had moved into the Southern states of America bringing unity wherever it went.

"I found when my personal aims became united with the ideology of MRA they found a greater strength and carrying power," she said. "Art for art's sake is out of date, but art linked with a moral ideology can unite men everywhere," she concluded.

## CHEERED LOUDLY

Among the diplomats who welcomed the MRA force was the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Holy See. Miss Smith was cheered loudly after she sang the closing song from "The Crowning Experience" and invited the audience to attend special showings of the film.

Three days later the MRA force was in Cyprus. The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, President-Elect Archbishop Makarios and the Vice President-Elect Dr. Kutchuk of Cyprus conferred with personalities from the MRA force. Newspapers had forecast the date of their arrival, and Miss Smith was welcomed by huge crowds. She made an impromptu ten-minute radio broadcast that went to the Middle East and

North Africa.

On the island of Cyprus the next day for the first time in more than a year bombs exploded in Nicosia and Paphos. At a reception given in the Ledra Palace hall to launch the international force on their Asian-American tour, Ragip Malyali, leading Limassol advocate, said, "You have brought the spirit that will make the London and Zurich agreements work."

Miss Smith was given unlimited time on Cyprus Television only curtailing it to return to the MRA reception attended by more than 300 Cypriots. When she sang at the close of the evening, the audience rose in a standing ovation.

## WELCOMED TO BOMBAY

"The Gateway to India" - Bombay welcomed the arrival of the MRA force four days later as guests of honor at a garden party in the Governor's residence. The Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly told the representatives of fourteen nations including South Africa and Nigeria that he had been privileged to meet Dr. Buchman, the initiator of MRA, when he was last in India, and said, "You have brought the ideology that will unite Africa, Asia and Europe."

The packed audience enthusiastically appreciated "Hoffnung" and the singing of Miss Smith.

The MRA force boarded four special planes and flew to Trivandrum in Kerala arriving just seven days since the formation of the new democratic government. His Excellency Ramakrishna Rab, the Governor of the fifteen million people of Kerala, held a two-hour reception at the Governor's residence where 150 leaders of the Christian, Hindu and Moslem communities gathered to meet the MRA force.

The women's club was crowded to the walls with the city's leadership. They were even sitting on the floors and standing on the veranda's so great was their keenness to meet and hear from international

visitors like Muriel Smith.

Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, said, "MRA is the strongest force answering Communism in India. As men of all classes, races and backgrounds fight together in a firm stand for what is right as their aim, it will end Communism for ever in Asia."

Miss Smith and the MRA force will next go to Japan at the invitation of Prime Minister Kishi.



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## MRA'S ANTI-RED FIGHT INTENSIVE

### Booklet One Answer to Eisenhower Plea

By J. M. ROBERTS  
Associated Press News Analyst

Some thoughts after scanning a week's news:

The Moral Re-Armament movement is conducting one of the most intense, nongovernmental ideological campaigns ever attempted, with a little booklet which outlines the tactics and objectives of communism and attempts to mobilize moral principles against it.

The object is to reach 75 million homes before the summit conference. Last week alone 4,300,000 homes in Canada were reached—every home on the nation's postal routes—some by dogsled and boat. The same thing had already happened in Switzerland and all the Scandinavian countries.

In Britain this week 8,000 women messengers were walking an estimated 350,000 miles to reach every home. Germany, France and Italy are next. Key areas of all the other continents are to be covered, including the United States.

Financing is through contributions from local groups and individuals in the different countries. Printers and paper compa-

nies have cooperated for publication in 24 languages.

The booklet, 33 pages, is called "Ideology and Co-Existence," and consists of selected statements from numerous sources. The idea for mass distribution originated with a Scandinavian group which met in Stockholm last November to seek a means of combating Communist subversive activities in their own countries. A great nephew of Frederick Engels, Karl Marx's partner, sent 23,000 copies to German industrialists.

That's one answer to President Eisenhower's frequently expressed idea that moral principles, not guns, must settle the world conflict.

You get some idea of the problems France has to contend with through word that she has had to provide—and pay for—enforced vacations for about a thousand bitter anti-Communists in order to make things safe for Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit. Some of them were sent to Corsica.

You also get some idea of a great world undercurrent from one day's headlines—350 Negro demonstrators arrested in Orangeburg, S. C.—death penalty decreed for sabotage, rebellion and terrorism in Argentina—bloodshed in Korean election—autonomy still a Basque dream—Macmillan welcomes African nationalism—Sierra Leone leaders fear subversion—new military effort by Algerians expected—Ghana sees plot for attack from Togoland—U. S. helping Haitians to improve their farms.

Paul Butler's put-your foot-in-it cracks about Eisenhower and the dead Navy bandmen and about Kennedy's presidential chances, Eisenhower's taking sides in Puerto Rican politics, Gov. Powell's "soft on Communism" attack on Kennedy got the 1960 blooper campaign off to a running start, rather than serve the 60-day jail terms.

R. R. Oglesby, dean of students at white Florida State university, meanwhile enjoined the student body from participating in demonstrations and from taking part in any meetings planning such demonstrations "dur-

ing this emergency."

Fifteen Negro college students received \$100 fines or 30-day jail sentences in connection with a stick-swinging melee at a white drive-in restaurant at Columbia, S. C., March 5. They pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct charges.

In Atlanta, two white youths arrested during a lunch counter demonstration Tuesday, had the remainder of their 30-day sentences canceled. A municipal court judge said he acted because of their ages, 17 and 18, and the fact neither had any previous police record.



Great MRA's 'Freedom'

# *The Pittsburgh Courier* Throng, Leaders Laud Film

*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*  
COQUILHATVILLE, Belgian Congo—A big audience gave an overwhelming response to the Moral Re-armament force and the African film "Freedom."

Seated in the front row of the audience were the governor of the Equator Province, the president of the assembly and the Archbishop of Coquilhatville.

Applause greeted Mannaseh Moerane, life-long vice president of the African Teachers' Association in South Africa, as he congratulated the president and members of the Assembly on their recent elections.

He said, "We are here to work with you and with the ideology of Moral Re-Armament to make a united country and to make the Congo the lighthouse of Africa."



## Wife Meets Segregationist Faubus

# Bates Stresses Role MRA Played In the 'Miracle' of Little Rock

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
*Jan. 1-2-60*  
ATLANTA—At two meetings in Washington's National Theatre, Arkansas publisher, L. C. Bates, related the details of a new "Miracle of Little Rock."

The miracle was the warm and cordial meeting recently between two bitter enemies—his wife, Daisy Bates, leader of the Arkansas NAACP, and Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

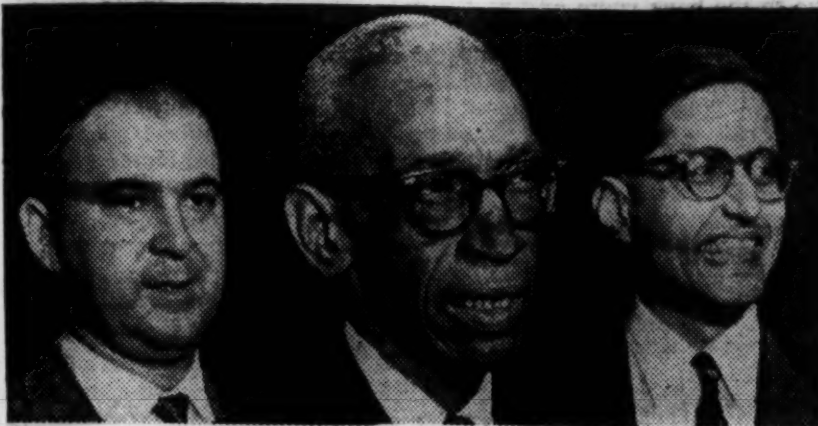
"Faubus Meets Old Foe—No Bloodshed," said the headline in the Arkansas Democrat at Little Rock. Newspapers around the country, including the New York Times, published page one photographs of Mrs. Daisy Bates and Faubus shaking hands in an obvious spirit of reconciliation after years of bitterness and enmity.

Mr. Bates spoke at an afternoon public meeting in the National Theatre and later at the opening of the Washington premiere of the play, "Pickle Hill."

"It was some of the MRA standards that gave Mrs. Bates the courage to eliminate some of the enmity of Faubus in the first place and ask for the appointment, and probably some of MRA in Faubus to give it to her," Bates said.

Mrs. Bates called the Governor to ask if he would see a visitor from Trinidad. Faubus welcomed both graciously and spent more than two hours with his visitors. **BATES TOLD** how Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, while his house guest in Little Rock, persuaded him to come to Mackinac for a Moral Re-Armament assembly.

"I experienced some things there I never experienced before in my life," Bates told the Washington audience. "It was really a crowning experience and I concluded that these people had something. All I need-



**MRA Speakers—**L. C. Bates, publisher of the Arkansas State Press, speaks at a meeting for Moral Re-Armament in the National Theatre, Washington, D. C. He is flanked by Harry Burton (left), president of the Duquesne (Pa.) local of the United Steelworkers, and Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the late Mahatma Gandhi, of India.

ed was something myself, and I got enough of it to want to come back."

He said his people in Arkansas had been able to eliminate, through the courts, "just about all our legal problems but that we are long ways from peace."

"The only thing I feel left that will give us peace, an everlasting peace, are the four standards set out in MRA," he said. "I feel if we can instill into the people of Little Rock these standards—and I think we are making some headway—we can turn a city from chaos into happiness."

He said that in his profession he meets many who tell him all about the problems of Little Rock, but that "MRA with its four standards furnishes us with the only answer."

Bates was given a standing ovation when he concluded his dramatic remarks.

## Laud Meeting Of Mrs. Bates, Faubus

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Speakers from Little Rock today told a Washington audience that Moral Re-Armament can bring an answer to the deadlock in their city. The speakers, L. C. Bates, publisher of the Arkansas State Press, and husband of Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP, and Al Kuettner, roving southern editor for UPI, are in Washington with an MRA force of 200 from 31 nations, which has been invited by the District Commissioners.

Welcoming them at the National Theatre, Dr. S. Douglas Cornell, executive officer of the National Academy of Sciences, said, "What America needs is an ideology that will win, and that ideology is Moral Re-Armament. You can't co-exist with Communism; co-exist-

ence in their language means non-existence for us."

Bates said, "If we instill MRA into the people of Little Rock, it will turn the city from chaos into happiness. This week Mrs. Bates, a strong foe of Governor Faubus, met with the governor for more than two hours. It was her experience with MRA that gave her the courage to ask for this appointment."

It was probably something of Moral Re-Armament in him which made him accept. It is hard to evaluate this now, but it may be a turning point. We are making headway. The absolute standards of Moral Re-Armament are the only thing that can give real peace to Little Rock."

"Three months ago when I interviewed Governor Faubus, even-

a meeting between him and Daisy Bates would have been impossible," said Al Kuettner. "I nearly collapsed when I saw the wire-photo picture of Daisy Bates shaking hands with Governor Faubus." Turning to Mr. Bates, he said "This meeting was a miracle."





*St. Louis Daily World*  
**BATES AT MRA MEET** — L. C. Bates, publisher of the Arkansas "State Press" speaks at a meeting for Moral Re-Armament in the National Theatre, Washington, D. C. He is flanked by Harry Burton (left), President of the Duquesne, Pa. local of the United Steelworkers, and Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi of India. Mr. Bates told the conference, "If we can instill Moral Re-Armament into the people of Little Rock it will turn the city from chaos to happiness." Speakers representing many nations carried the ideology of Moral Re-Armament to the National Theatre audience to start a week-long program of plays and assembly sessions.

## In D.C., World MRA Leaders *The Pittsburg Courier* **Hail Cameroons Independence**

*Pittsburg, Pa.*  
 By **ROGER BIDIER**  
 (Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Independence of the French Cameroons was celebrated as the first order of business at the opening of a Moral Re-Armament strategy conference in the Willard Hotel Friday morning with more than 300 enthusiastic participants.

Speaker after speaker stressed the fact that freedom had come to the Cameroons without the shedding of blood. Most of the speakers were Africans and the tenor of their congratulatory remarks was that freedom for 200,000,000 Africans could be won without violence.

Proof held before the eyes of those at the conference is the fact that 50,000,000 Africans have won their freedom without fighting.

■  
**IT WAS APPARENT** in what the speaker's said (from Kenya,

from the Cameroons, from Tunisia and Morocco) that they were convinced that the four absolute moral standards projected by Moral Re-Armament around the world, are being effective in combatting Communism as well as other problems faced in Africa.

Highlight of the Cameroons celebration was a speech by Mlle. Bettina Assale, young daughter of Charles Assale, Finance Minister of the Cameroons. Mlle. Assale read a letter from her father in which he acknowledged the role which Moral Re-Armament had played in preparing the Cameroons for freedom. She also gave her own passionate endorsement of the usefulness and effectiveness of the Moral Re-Armament program.

■  
**AMONG THOSE** who extended congratulations to Mlle. Assale were:

Sofia Tidjani, nationalist youth leader and daughter of the tutor to King Mohammed V and the royal family of Morocco.

George Molefe, headmaster, member of the African National

Congress and the first African to be a moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the Union of South Africa.

Mahmoud Bouzouzou, editor of the largest Arabic language newspaper in Algeria, historian and foremost authority on the Arabic language.

Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, Counsellor in the Sudanese Embassy. General Hayaud-Din, Pakistan, dean of military attaches in Washington.

■  
**IN ADDITION** to congratulating the Cameroons upon their independence, Mlle. Assale and other speakers raised the question as to whether Africa in the future is to be the "Dark Continent" or the "Answer Continent." They perceived a vast struggle between people who believe in men's minds and others who believe in God's mind.

Africa, they believe, can be a decisive factor in this vast struggle. By adhering to the absolute standards of Moral Re-Armament, honesty, purity, un-

selfishness and love, Africa, they asserted can provide the answer for a world which is seeking and must have unity.

A message from Frank Buchman, founder of Moral Re-Armament, to the Prime Minister of the Cameroons was read. In part, Dr. Buchman wrote, "Africa needs to fill empty hands with work, empty stomachs with food and empty hearts with a new spirit."

■  
**DR. MOLEFE** asserted that

Moral Re-Armament is changing bitter nationalists and bitter white supremacists in South Africa to the point where you now have Boer, Briton and African fighting for a new Africa. He stated that Moral Re-Armament has held 27 interracial assemblies in the Union of South Africa.

Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the great Mahatma, as chairman, set the tone for this jubilant celebration of freedom.



## Norman Houston to head Southland Brotherhood Week

Norman O. Houston, president of Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a Co-chairman of the Regional Board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews has been named Southern California General Chairman of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 21-28.

President Eisenhower is again honorary chairman of Brotherhood Week, observed yearly under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In proclaiming the event, Eisenhower said, "As Americans, as fellow human beings, we share a common brotherhood. This does not make life easy, but it provides the basis for a strong productive national life. In our land and around the world such a spirit can advance the highest hopes of the family of man."

Actress Cornelia Otis Skinner is national chairman for Brotherhood Week.

The celebration of Brotherhood Week was first suggested in 1934 by Monsignor Hugh McMenamin, a Catholic priest of Denver, Colorado who proposed that the National Conference of Christians and Jews set aside a special period when the people of all faiths in the United States be united to consider the need of getting along together.

Houston announced that Brotherhood Week materials, speakers, panels, and audio visual aids are available from the NCCJ office — 3335 Wilshire Blvd., DUnkirk 5-0491. Dr. Jacob H. Cunningham is the executive director.

## INTERGROUP WORK HELD LOCAL TASK

Ethnic Strife Is Best Fought on Neighborhood Scale, Specialists Agree

By IRVING SPIEGEL  
The neighborhood organizational approach was endorsed yesterday for dealing with intergroup tensions resulting from population shifts. This problem and others on

human relations were discussed at the opening session of the three-day conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. The meeting is being held at the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations, 165 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The association is composed of 1,400 specialists in human relations both in and out of government.

The meeting is part of the institute's week-long session on intergroup relations and prejudice.

Both John V. P. Lassoe Jr., executive secretary of the association, and David Danzig, program director of the committee, called for the neighborhood approach "because of profoundly diverse human-relations problems which exist side by side."

They stressed the shortage of good housing and the overcrowding of schools, which they said had aggravated tensions among ethnic groups.

They urged a shift from "legislative activity and city-wide educational programs to neighborhood organization—especially where residential desegregation has occurred."

This concept "is already apparent in the programs of municipal intergroup relations agencies in New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia," they said.

### Discern a Trend

"Private organizations," they declared, "are beginning to follow suit and increasing employment of intergroup relations specialists by settlement houses and other neighborhood-based social welfare groups has assumed the proportions of a trend."

Mr. Danzig reported that there were now 280 staffed agencies or departments operating 548 offices. Their combined annual budgets, he said, exceed \$25,000,000.

Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisers Council said that staffed, municipal intergroup relations agencies had increased from fifteen in 1950 to thirty-six today.



# Catholics Plan An Interracial National Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Delegates representing 40 Catholic Interracial Councils will meet here August 25-28 for the first convention of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

The conference will evaluate the current climate of race relations with special emphasis on discrimination in housing and employment, civil rights and public and private school desegregation.

**EXPERTS IN VARIOUS** phases of interracial activity will take part in the convention proceedings, including the Rev. John La Farge, founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement, Miss Margaret Garrity, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts; and Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Conference.

Workshops for participants from southern states will plan methods of strengthening their work with special attention to increasing participation of Catholic laity in cooperation with other groups in the interracial field.

The convention will be under the patronage of the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, archbishop of St. Louis. The campus of St. Louis University will be the convention site.

## Interracial Justice Aim Of Meeting

National Campaign Set  
For Catholics, Others

© New York Times News Service  
St. Louis, Aug. 25.—A nationwide effort to get the country's 40,000,000 Roman Cath-

olics, as well as other citizens, to join in an active campaign to erase racial prejudice was started here Thursday with the opening of the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

The key weapon in this campaign, conference leaders said, would be the "power of moral persuasion." The areas of concern include race relations within parish and community, housing practices, civil rights, employment, and school desegregation.

### 'Violates Law Of God'

Racial discrimination, the conference statement asserted, "violates the law of God" and "places men and groups of men in bondage and limits their freedom to seek the good things in life."

About 250 persons, mostly laymen, are taking part in the four-day conference here at St. Louis University. The participants are mainly representatives of Catholic interracial councils that have been set up in 45 communities throughout the country.

The Rev. P. J. Molloy, moderator of the St. Louis council, said Catholics were concerned with racial segregation in some Catholic parochial schools in the South as well as with such practices in public schools. He noted that in some Southern states anti-school-integration laws applied to private and parochial schools.

### 'Racial Question Moral'

Explaining the conference's emphasis on "moral persuasion," The Rev. John LaFarge, chaplain of the New York City council and a founder of the council movement, declared, "The racial question is moral and cannot be solved by mere expediency or by rule of thumb."

The solution, he said, "rests on the fundamental moral principle of the dignity and value of the human person and the natural unity of the human race."

## Catholic Interracial Council Told

# Racial Discrimination Violates "Law Of God"

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Interracial injustice seriously impairs the moral leadership of the United States in a changing world, Matthew Ahmann, executive secretary of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, said Friday.

"Racial discrimination violates the law of God," Mr. Ahmann asserted. "It places men and groups of men in bondage and limits their freedom to seek the good things of life."

Effective education, as well as interracial communication and friendship, is absolutely necessary to solve interracial problems, Mr. Ahmann declared. He made the statement in announcing that the initial meeting of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will be held Aug 25 through 28 at St. Louis University.

Mr. Ahmann explained that Catholic Interracial Councils throughout the United States are committed to the cause of interracial justice. They founded the National Conference "as an educational organization to serve and help improve the activities and program of the local Catholic Interracial Councils in the north as well as the south," he said.

There is a need for increased activity of churches in work for interracial justice, Mr. Ahmann continued. Ultimately, religious values can provide the basis for interracial communication in those places where it has broken down, he declared.

"Religious convictions — the desire for justice and charity — will give people courage to continue the interracial association and cooperation so essential to a truly integrated social order. Catholic Interracial Councils have a role to play in stimulating and educating the Christian conscience."

"In northern states there are many Catholic Interracial Councils located where interracial housing problems represent severe injustice and obstacles to the health of our vital cities. The Catholic population is often large in areas of racial change."

Mr. Ahmann said that population shifts are leading "to heavily non-white cities surrounded by rings of all-white suburbs." Racial difficulties across competing political boundaries, he added, "would freeze

bad social patterns for years to come." Whites and Negroes, Protestants, Jews and Catholics must work together on the problems that our great democracy must solve," he stated.

## Gradualism in Race Progress

### Mirror of World Opinion

It should now be apparent that a Supreme court decision cannot automatically improve race relations. It is now about six years since the famous ruling on school desegregation. The results vary widely from better-than-expected in the border states to extremely bad in the Deep South. The prompt acceptance of desegregation in the border states has been accompanied by a substantial extension of Negro civil rights without seriously stirring racial feelings. In the Upper South from North Carolina to Arkansas integration has at least been accepted in principle without dangerous repercussion.

But in the Deep South the issue has created a state of bitterness that has been dramatized recently by the Negro sit-in tactics. By the Deep South we refer to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and parts of Florida. . .

Writing in Look magazine, George E. McMillan reports a dangerous situation and lays a large part of the blame on the theory of gradualism. . .

It is easy to understand the feeling of frustration among Negroes but we have yet to see any hopeful substitute for a long, slow process of persuasion which McMillan calls "gradualism."

School desegregation will accomplish nothing for the Negroes unless it leads to generally better race relations and better economic opportunities.

Unless genuine human progress is made little can be accomplished by an all-out battle. Bitter, widening divisions could be dangerous to the United States at home and to its interests abroad. When conditions are right, pressure by government or

a battle by militant groups may advance the purpose. An example is the real gains for Negroes that have accompanied school desegregation in the border states. But when pressure simply deepens a well of bitterness it is far worse than useless.

According to McMillan, Negro job opportunities in the South have declined in the last six years. He interprets the retrogression as a sign of the failure of gradualism. But it strikes us as an indication of wrong tactics for the situation. Economic opportunity is the important first step to the general progress of a race. Failure at that point is fundamental.

By invading the civil rights of employers the federal government might force the employment of Negroes in specified jobs. But such an attack would turn loose the forces of hate, and government could not force employers to open the doors of genuine opportunity.

By sending troops to the South the government might force admission of Negroes to all schools, all restaurants, and all other places where people gather. But it is inconceivable that anyone could gain any satisfaction or benefits from rights maintained in a scene of extreme hate.

The only real gain in human relations must come in the hearts and minds of the people involved. . .

Progress in the Deep South depends on persuasion among the people of the area. Obviously it is a long and difficult undertaking. But in the deliberate chapters of history the stories of human progress are replete with obstructions, pain, and frustration. In the light of history, most people agree that human progress has been worth the price.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star



## Catholic Interracial Council Told

# Racial Discrimination

## Violates "Law Of God"

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## SOUTHERN LEADER SEES RIGHTS GAIN

Catholic Interracial Group Told Next President Will Take Vigorous Stand

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 — No matter who wins the Presidential election, the next national administration will be more vigorous in the civil rights field, a Catholic interracial conference was told here today.

The prediction was made by Dr. Harold Fleming of Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, in an address to the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. The Southern Council, which was founded in 1944, is a nonpartisan, interracial organization working to promote equal opportunities for all citizens of the area.

Dr. Fleming said that there would be "little comfort for the traditional Southern leadership" in a victory of either Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, or Vice President Nixon, the Republican nominee. Both candidates, he added, have shown a disposition to move more forcefully on civil rights issues than the present Administration.

### 250 Attend Conference

About 250 persons, most of whom are representatives of local Catholic Interracial Councils throughout the country, are attending the four-day meeting at St. Louis University. The conference, which ends Sunday, represents an effort to mobilize the nation's 40,000,000 Roman Catholics in an active campaign to wipe out racial prejudice.

During today's workshop discussions, the delegates focused on various human relations problems affecting the parish,

the community, housing, education and other areas of concern.

The participants made it clear that they were concerned about racial prejudice wherever it existed, whether in the outside community or within the parish. Criticism was expressed of some priests in the South who were reluctant to accept Negroes into their parishes, or who did not take strong moral stands in favor of integration.

### Applies to Other Faiths

The same criticism, it was brought out, applied to clergymen of other faiths who are guilty of personal prejudice.

Priests who take an easy-going attitude toward artificial birth control, one priest observed, would be subject to action by his Bishop. But, he added, diocesan authorities sometimes fail to act against those few priests who manifest racial prejudice.

Changing neighborhood conditions pose a great challenge to the parish priest, the Rev. John LaFarge of New York noted. Father LaFarge, a founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement, observed that some white residents of a parish mistakenly feel "that the fine old parish is being destroyed" when Negroes move in.

Actually, he said, this influx gives the parish an ideal opportunity to demonstrate that the Catholic Church is truly Catholic and committed to a belief in the natural unity of man.

## Catholics Drive To End Race Bias

ST. LOUIS — Leaders of the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice began an effort to get the county's 40,000,000 Roman Catholics to join in an active campaign to wipe out racial prejudice.

The Rev. William J. Kenealy, addressing the convention, criticized the United States Senate for passing a "pallid and emaciated civil rights bill." He also blasted President Eisenhower.

## Xavier U Dean Named To Catholic Interracial Body

Norman C. Francis, dean of men at Xavier University, has been elected a director of a national Catholic group which has gone on record as supporting principles of the sit-in demonstrations and programs aimed toward total integration in parochial schools.

The organization, The National Catholic Councils for Interracial Justice, held its National Conference at St. Louis August 26-29.

In endorsing the principles of the sit-ins and other forms of peaceful protest the conference recommended these acts as "a morally legitimate form of activity for Catholics."

The Catholic Interracial Councils function in 22 American cities.

In a statement released after the conference the group said it found "no reason for reluctance on the part of laity, nuns or priests to begin immediate positive educational programs in all Catholic communities which lead as quickly as possible to total integration of parochial schools."

### It added:

"It is our judgment that the Catholic conscience cannot accept token integration as a morally justifiable compliance with the command of the Supreme Court."

The conference also endorsed the principle of legislation on all levels for fair employment practices, including upgrading, and urged "all Catholic institutions to provide equal opportunities for jobs and upgrading on all levels of employment with no regard to race, creed or color."

The group also call for action by all Catholic Interracial Councils to seek cooperation from all diocesan-wide organizations to work with responsible community organizations in the interracial field.



NORMAN C. FRANCIS



# Jersey Levittown Hires 3 Aides To Smooth Way on Intergration

*N.Y. Times*  
**Educational Campaign Begun  
Throughout Township**

*N.Y. Times*  
**Negroes to Arrive Soon**

Special to The New York Times.

LEVITTOWN, N. J., July 12

The builders of this housing development have hired a group of specialists in race relations to pave the way for a well-ordered, integrated community.

Levitt & Sons, Inc., now building a 16,000-home Levittown, have engaged Dr. Harold A. Lett and two other persons as consultants.

Dr. Lett, a Negro, retired last year as assistant director of the Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey Department of Education. He is now assistant director of the Commission of Labor-Management Organization of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Lett says he was hired last March when the Levitt concern "decided to enter voluntarily into a program of integration while still able to inaugurate the educational program that the situation demanded."

## Ruling by Court

Levitt's decision was made prior to a ruling by the United States Supreme Court upholding New Jersey's anti-discrimination law in publicly assisted housing. The court action stemmed from a suit by two Negroes who charged that they had been barred from buying homes in the project.

The first model homes at the development, on Route 30 between Trenton and Camden, were opened in June, 1959. William J. Levitt, the developer, said then that the New Jersey Levittown, like its counterparts on Long Island and in Pennsylvania, would be an "all-white" community.

Several Negro families now live in the Long Island Levittown, and one Negro family lives in the Pennsylvania development. All bought their homes from white residents. In the New Jersey Levittown, sales will be the first directly made by the Levitt concern to Negroes. The first Negro families are scheduled to move in this summer.

Dr. Lett will be assisted by his wife, Alene, manager of the Stella Windsor Wright Homes,



Dr. Harold A. Lett

a Newark Public Housing Project, and by Theron A. Johnson, administrator of the Education Practices Act, Division of Intercultural Relations, New York State Department of Education.

The developers and the Lett group hope, Dr. Lett says, to avoid the kind of violence that took place in August, 1957, when William Myers, a Negro employed by a Trenton refrigerator company, moved into the Pennsylvania development.

Dr. Lett's group has set out to win the goodwill and cooperation of the residents of Levittown, now numbering more than 3,200 families, and the residents of Willingboro Township.

The group meets with local officials, religious and civic leaders, merchants, parent-teacher groups and educators. They hold orientation sessions for the townspeople.

Mr. Johnson, who is co-director with Dr. Lett of the Rutgers University Workshop in Human Relations, conducts seminars at which the speakers are authorities on human relations. The Levittown Human Relations Council was formed, with the membership representing all phases of community activity.

Negro applicants are included

in the educational program.

Dr. Lett says that in his opinion "Levittown is now ready and able to cope with any possible unpleasantness."

## Urges Churches To Take Lead in Race Relations

*UPI* — Sen. Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., called on the nation's churches Sunday night to play a leading role in improving race relations.

The Republican legislator, a candidate for re-election, told a Methodist church audience here that the federal government alone cannot "ensure full progress in the field of human rights."

"Among community forces, our churches can have the greatest immediate impact on racial relations," he declared.



# Attack On Prejudice Bias, Sought

*Birmingham World*  
*Birmingham Ala. Sat. 6/4/60*

NEW YORK—A nationwide attack on prejudice and discrimination through a Federal Bureau of Intergroup Relations was proposed here Saturday at the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, told 600 convention delegates that the Federal government is the "natural and logical agency to lead the fight against bias and bigotry based on race, religion and national origin."

Dr. Marrow called for establishment of a bureau in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare patterned after the U. S. Children's Bureau. The new bureau would be charged with applying social science and social action to the nation's biggest single domestic problem: racial tension and group hostility," he said.

The New York human relations official, who has also served as chairman of the American Jewish Congress Commission on Community Interrelations, warned, however, that "the problem cannot be dumped into Uncle Sam's lap."

"The most important role in building better relations among our citizens must be played by individuals and community organizations, working with state and municipal groups, to reach into daily lives and day-to-day practices of people," he declared. "In this process, the Federal government would act as a kind of catalytic agent, dramatizing the problem and focussing attention on ways and means of meeting it."

Dr. Marrow said a Federal agency dealing with prejudice and discrimination would, under his proposal, have three main tasks:

1) Carrying out vitally-needed research to measure the nature and extent of intergroup tensions on a national basis.

2) Providing skilled manpower to work with public and private community groups dealing with the problem and to serve as "trouble-shooters" in explosive situations.

# Says People Learning To Use New Bias Law

NEW YORK — Complaints of alleged housing bias increased sharply during the months of July and August, to reverse a seasonal trend, according to the City's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

COIR News, the agency's quarterly published last week, said July's 46 complaints were "almost twice as many as in the previous quarter, more than twice the number received in any similar period since the law became effective on April 1, 1958."

The total for the two months was 76 as against 44 complaints filed during July and August of 1959. August of this year, down somewhat from July, was still 50 per cent above the monthly average.

## REASONS FOR RISE

Stanley H. Lowell, COIR's new chairman and one of the architects of the Fair Housing Practices (Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs) Law attributed the rise in complaints to (1) more New Yorkers learning about the law and (2) an increased willingness on the part of members of minority groups to file complaints as a result of the success story the Commission has begun to tell.

"The history of enforceable laws in this and similar fields," said Lowell, "show the existence of a catching-on period. First the public must learn about a law before there can be a reaction. In this instance, the rise in complaints demonstrates that the public has begun to recognize the value of using the law."

Cumulative figures through the end of August show 720 complaints during the life of the anti-bias housing law. Nearly four out of five complaints involved discrimination based on race or color.

Puerto Rican ancestry (9 per cent), religion (6 per cent) and national origin (3 per cent)



# Anti-Bias Group Submits 2 Steps

**NEW YORK** — The Commission on Intergroup Relations, established in 1955, is charged by law with the responsibility of acting officially for New York City to "encourage and bring about mutual understanding and respect among all the groups in the city, eliminate prejudice, intolerance, bigotry, discrimination and disorder occasioned thereby . . ."

A major area of the Commission's concern and activities since its founding has been to assure compliance with the mandate in the city public schools. The group has cooperated closely with school officials at policy and administrative levels and recognizes a measure of improvement in some aspects of the program. During the past two years, the commission has expressed its dissatisfaction with the tempo and scope of the Board of Education's efforts to eliminate racial and ethnic segregation in the schools.

The Commission found "little substantive progress in reducing racial and ethnic concentration in the city's schools and classrooms."

In a resolution adopted in February, 1959, the Commission declared that "more must be done, and done more rapidly," on two crucial fronts:

1. rezoning of schools — on a city-wide and a borough-wide basis, and

2. assigning of licensed teachers with experience throughout the school system on an equitable basis.

## Segregation Laws Upheld in Tennessee

Are Valid As Applied To Private Schools

© New York Times News Service  
Altamont, Tenn., Feb. 16. — Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chatten held Tuesday that Tennessee's segregation laws, "as applied to private schools, are constitutional and valid" in the controversial Highlander folk-school case, ordered its charter dissolved.

The decision is another chapter in the history of the embattled adult education school atop the Cumberland Mountain plateau a few miles from here.

An appeal will be taken from Judge Chatten's opinion, if it remains unchanged. Since the segregation feature is a part of the litigation, this case promises to find its way into the federal judiciary and possibly before the United States Supreme Court.

"This court is of the opinion," the circuit judge stated in a lengthy opinion, "that the segregation laws of the State, as applied to private schools, are constitutional and valid." He found that "permitting integration in its school work" violated the terms of its charter.

## NEW YORK CAFES HIT ON RACE BIAS

**NEW YORK**, June 6 (AP) — Negroes are being discriminated against in some expensive restaurants on Manhattan's East Side near the United Nations, the head of the city's commission on intergroup relations said. The practice could lead to international incidents, he added.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow said that no East Side restaurant turned Negroes away but 15 per cent did discriminate by giving Negroes poor tables and bad service. Some Negroes waited an hour before being served, he said.

He predicted that "black African" U. N. delegations would increase to 24 this year, increasing the danger that the city might insult foreign diplomats because of their race. There are nine non-white African U. N. members now.

Dr. Marrow said the diplomats "will get their first impression of the United States in New York where they are indistinguishable from any one of the million Negroes we have living here."

## Dr. Frank Horne Leaves Hospital

**NEW YORK** (AP) — Dr. Frank Horne, executive director of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations, left Long Island College Hospital last week to begin further recuperation from his recent stroke at a rest home in Haverstraw, N. Y.

Hospital officials said Dr. Horne, 60, was recovering "satisfactorily," and they expected further rehabilitation at the rest home. He is still suffering from a partial paralysis of his right hand, but has regained other powers, a spokesman said.

Among visitors to the nationally-recognized housing and intergroup relations expert's bedside over the weekend was his niece, songstress Lena Horne and her husband, Lenny Hayton. Dr. Horne suffered the stroke on May 8.

## Intergroup Relation Head Resigns, Successor Named

By Robert A. Poteete

Mayor Wagner yesterday announced the resignation of Alfred J. Marrow as chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, and the appointment of former Acting Deputy Mayor Stanley H. Lowell to succeed him.

Mr. Wagner said he had accepted Mr. Marrow's resignation "with regret." Mr. Marrow had served in C. O. I. R. since it was created and had been its chairman since 1956.

### Dissension Reported

There have been recurrent reports of dissension within the agency which has as its principal job the enforcement of the city's law against racial discrimination in housing.

Mr. Marrow is president of the Harwood Manufacturing Corp., makers of men's sleepwear. He said he thought the record of C. O. I. R. so far "augurs well for good relations in the future and a continued growth of the community spirit which has made New York City unique among the cities of this nation." He said that the "first phase" of the agency's work has been accomplished and that it would be "appropriate" for "some one else to take over the responsibility for the next phase."

### Praised by Wagner

Mr. Wagner praised Mr. Marrow for his work.

Mr. Wagner said he knew of no one "who has worked more tirelessly and selflessly" than Mr. Lowell in the "cause of promoting better relations and understanding among the various racial, religious and ethnic groups of our city."

Mr. Lowell was assistant to Mayor Wagner from 1954 until 1958, and left city government in 1958 after serving as Acting Deputy Mayor. He is a lawyer, and a member of the law firm of Corcoran, Kostelanetz, Gladstone & Lowell.

## Bias Agency Chief Resigns Post Here

By PAUL CROWELL

Mayor Wagner announced yesterday that he had accepted "with regret" the resignation of Dr. Alfred J. Marrow as a member of the Commission on Intergroup Relations and as its chairman.

The Mayor named Stanley H. Lowell as the new chairman of the city's anti-discrimination agency. Mr. Lowell was an assistant to the Mayor from 1954 to 1958. After a brief period of service as Acting Deputy Mayor, in 1958 he resigned to devote full time to his law practice.

Dr. Marrow was appointed a member of the commission when it was formed in 1955 and had been its chairman since 1956. His resignation, it was learned from sources in and outside City Hall, was a result of growing confusion and resentment within the ranks of the agency.

Some of the reasons for the confusion and resentment were made known to the Mayor in March in a report submitted by City Administrator Lyle C. Fitch after a survey that began last December. The report was not made public.

The report said that the commission's work had almost completely broken down and that its staff was demoralized because of improper organization, overlapping of policy-making and administrative functions and encroachment by the chairman upon the functions of the \$15,000-a-year executive director.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, the executive director, suffered a stroke in May, but he is expected to resume his duties soon.

When asked if there was dissension among members of the agency, Dr. Marrow said there was none. Despite the commission's diversity of membership, he said, it had functioned "with a unanimity that was reflected by full agreement on every major issue that came before it."

Dr. Marrow acknowledged,

however, that there had been differences with professional staff members "as to what constituted satisfactory levels of productivity on the part of those whom the commission employed."

### Use As Adviser Urged

The Mayor's announcement of Dr. Marrow's resignation gave no hint that it resulted from dissension within the commission. In fact, the Mayor said that he would recommend to the agency that "Dr. Marrow, a leading expert in human relations, be named consultant to the commission on problems of discrimination and prejudice."

In a letter to Dr. Marrow accepting his resignation, the Mayor said that "the commission's work under your chairmanship has demonstrated that anti-discrimination laws in the field of housing are workable, enforceable and, in fact, irreplaceable as a means of attaining our objective of equal opportunity for all."

In his letter of resignation, Dr. Marrow said the record of agency "augurs well for good relations in the future."

"I believe that with the first phase of the agency's development accomplished," Dr. Marrow wrote, "it would be appropriate for someone else to take over the responsibility for the next phase."

### Agency Set Up in 1955

The commission was established in 1955 by local law to encourage and create mutual understanding and respect among all groups in the city and to eliminate prejudice, intolerance, bigotry and discrimination.

Since April 1, 1958, the agency has also had the responsibility for administering the city's Fair Housing Practices Law, the first such housing anti-discrimination legislation in the United States.

The fifteen members of the commission serve without pay, but the agency's fifty-two professional and clerical employees are salaried.

The agency has a budget allocation of \$483,215 for the 1960-61 fiscal year.

It was recently disclosed that Dr. Marrow and thirteen other members of the agency were "holdovers" whose terms had expired. Some ended in 1957, some in 1958 and others in 1959. It was indicated at City Hall that most of the members would be formally reappointed soon after Mr. Lowell was sworn in. The date for that ceremony has not been set.





*The Afro-American*  
**"HANDLE WITH CARE —** This end up." A New York fireman carries a frightened boy down the ladder during rescue efforts at a general alarm fire that swept an apartment building here. Because of this and other such rescues, no one was injured.



## Indisputable Fact

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has come to the conclusion that the state's 1955 Pupil Assignment Act is "being used to preserve segregation in the public schools of the state."

Of course it is.

That was exactly what it was designed for and its authors and the legislators who enacted it into law made no pretense about it.

How else can it be explained that out of the thousands of colored children enrolled in North Carolina's public schools, only 35 have been permitted to attend schools nearest their homes without discrimination?

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler of Charlotte, chairman of the council, also told the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights that "administration of the law has resulted in acts of discrimination which may have immeasurably deleterious effects on the minds and hearts of our youth, both white and colored."

This, too, is a fact that Federal courts, in a puzzling game of legal hair - splitting, thus far have sidestepped.

But sooner or later, they must be made to face up to the obvious fact that the North Carolina law and its companions enacted in six other Southern states are ill-concealed efforts to nullify the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision.

The Council's sensible decision to bring the matter out into the open should hasten the day when the



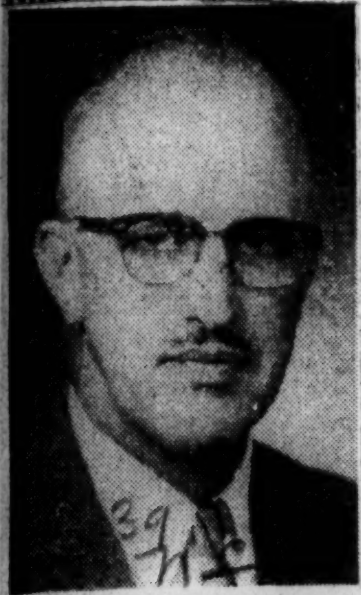
# Human Relations Institute Set For Lenoir County Courthouse

KINSTON—The fifth annual Institute of Human Relations will begin in the Lenoir County Courthouse at 9 p.m. Sunday and will run through Monday night. The theme this year is "Brotherhood—Key to One World."

The event is sponsored by the Inter-Racial Committee in cooperation with the Kinston Ministerial Association and the Ministerial Alliance.

Two outstanding speakers have been secured, says Mrs. John J. Rowland, who will preside Sunday evening.

Dr. Schechter will welcome the congregation at 8 p.m. Sunday and Rev. A. J. Humphrey will offer the invocation. Special music will be by the choral group from the State Industrial School for Negro girls at Dobb's Farm, directed by Mrs. V. W. Webb.



DR. BARTON HUNTER.

The speaker will be Dr. Barton Hunter of Indianapolis, Ind., executive secretary of the department of social welfare, United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ Brotherhood. He will be presented by Rev. Douglas A. Bell, pastor of Gordon Street Christian Church here. Rev. Colonel Sutton will pronounce the benediction.

## Monday's Program.

Vice-Chairman Harvey E. Beech will preside over the Monday evening program. Rev. Ralph Jones

Jr. will offer the invocation and Allen L. Mewborn of LaGrange will give the address of welcome. Members of the Kinston Music Group will offer special musical selections. James A. Harper will present the guest speaker.

Rev. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, pastor of the large Wheat Street Baptist Church, will deliver the major address.

Author, lecturer and educator who was formerly at Morehouse College in Atlanta, he is widely known throughout the South as a leader in race relations. Rev. Bruce Pate will pronounce the benediction.



REV. W. H. BORDERS.

The Inter-Racial Committee was reorganized here in 1952 and initiated the Institutes in 1955. Some of the leading speakers in the country have appeared on the annual programs, which usually initiate Brotherhood Week observances in Kinston. The programs this week were advanced a week ahead of Brotherhood Week to suit the convenience of the speakers.



F. J. CARNAGE  
Among Appointees

## 2nd Dixie Capital Takes Step

Member Of School  
Board, 2 Others  
Appointed To Panel

## Special Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C. — Three respected local colored residents were named last Friday to a 7-man bi-racial committee to act in an advisory

capacity on race problems to Raleigh's Major W. G. Enloe.

The three named were F. J. Carnage, an attorney and lone colored member of the School Board; A. E. Brown, retired insurance broker; and the Rev. S. W. Ward, pastor of historic First Baptist church.

THE COMMITTEE also includes Godfrey Cheshire, banker, named chairman; M. C. Browne, businessman; Dr. John T. Caldwell, State College chancellor and John L. Simpson, manager of the local Woolworth's variety store.

The committee is the second named by the Raleigh mayor. The first group was dissolved after it was unable to reach conclusions on the recent wave of sit-in demonstrations, picketing, etc., which took place in effort to remove lunch counter segregation at variety stores.

HIGH ON THE agenda for the new group is consideration of the lunch counter situation. Raleigh has not yet lowered its racial bars at the counters though other North Carolina towns and cities have. There is counter desegregation at Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Concord, Durham, High Point, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Elizabeth City.

The committee is also expected to deal with the current effort to desegregate swimming pool facilities here. City officials have already said that there is no legal basis for separation at the facilities.

The naming of the Raleigh group came a week after a similar committee was set up in another southern state's capital. Richmond had named educator and businessmen to a bi-racial group previously.



## Racial Study

## Group May

## Get \$10,000

Okla. City, Okla.  
F. D. Moon Heads  
Education Committee

Gov. Edmondson's committee on human relations Wednesday elected officers, set up six sub-committees and requested \$10,000 in state funds to pay necessary expenses and hire a paid executive and secretary.

Sam Crossland, legal aide to the governor, said funds would be available from the state emergency and contingency fund for the program.

He said the governor and Burton Logan, budget officer, had approved the appropriation, but he had not yet conferred with Mac Q. Williamson, state attorney general and third member of the contingency fund board.

### Officers Chosen

The committee was created by the governor to study causes of racial prejudices and attempt to end discrimination.

Harvey P. Everest, president of the Liberty National Bank, was elected chairman of the group.

Dr. R. T. Taylor, Okmulgee dentist, was named vice chairman and Bishop Chilton Powell, Episcopal diocese of Oklahoma, was elected secretary.

The committee adopted recommendations of the steering committee that three standing committees and three project committees be formed.

### Chairmen Named

The following chairmen were elected:

Wayne B. Snow, Oklahoma City, steering committee; John Rogers, Tulsa, legal committee; J. R. Gordon, Oklahoma City, food service, hotel and motel equality in employment committees; Jack Dalton, Oklahoma City, state institutions and facilities, and Dr. F. D. Moon, Oklahoma City, research and education.

It was agreed that the special committees will submit plans of action to the steering committee

for its approval.

The general committee will hold its next meeting May 18 to hear reports from the special committees.

## Human Relations Day

Scheduled May 29th

The Human Relations Society of Oklahoma City is sponsoring a "Human Relations Day" on May 29 at Good Shepherd Church, 1208 South Air Depot Road, Midwest City.

Featured on the program will be Howard Woods, executive editor of the St. Louis Argus and member of Saint Philip Lutheran Church, St. Louis.

The Rev. Charles Birner, pastor of Our Savior Lutheran, Tulsa, will speak on "Christian Responsibility in Human Relations in the Church". Don Sullivan, executive director of the Oklahoma City area of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will discuss "Christian Responsibility in Human Relations in the Community."

William Touthit, executive director for the Oklahoma City Urban League, has as his subject "Christian Responsibility in Human Relations on the Job". After each of these presentations to separate groups, there will be a time for discussion.

The Rev. Roy Karner, missionary to Hong Kong, will present a short resume of the way happenings in the United States will affect foreign missions.

In the evening lunch will be served by a group of women from the Oklahoma City LWML chapter, so that the meeting can be continued through the dinner hour. A registration fee to cover the expenses of the program and the lunch will be charged. The meeting begins at 3:00 p. m. All are welcome.

Mr. Woods is qualified to stimulate Christians on this subject, for he has had experience with many civic organizations and with the Rev. Charles R. Birner, pastor of Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, Tulsa. "He is a person who is aware of the total interests of the community, of the church, and of the individual." Mr. Woods has received a number of national awards for his work as editor. He is a native of Perry, Oklahoma.

In addition to Mr. Woods, there will be three discussion leaders.

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

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Howard Woods

Howard Woods

Howard Woods

## Urban League Executive to Serve On Staff of Human Relations Institute

Okla. City, Okla.



William E. Douthit, executive director of the Oklahoma City Urban League, has been chosen as a staff member for the Second Annual Workshop in Human Relations to be held at the University of Oklahoma, July 11-12.

Mr. Douthit along with other staff members with combined specialized knowledge and experience in interpersonal and intergroup relations, will train workers in the area of human relations.

Purpose of the workshop is to develop a better understanding of current problems affecting communities and professions and to give some techniques in dealing with problems which prevent equitable human relations in a democratic society.

Other staff members will include: Dr. J. Clayton Feaver, director, Kingfisher college professor of the Philosophy of Religion and Ethics; assistant director, Donald F. Sullivan, regional director, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. T. Harry Broad, director of curriculum of the Oklahoma City public schools; Dr. William R. Carmack, assistant professor of speech, extension specialist, University of Oklahoma; Theodore Friedman, director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dr. Glenn R. Snider, associate professor education, director of teacher education, University of Oklahoma.



Baha'is Counteract Bias

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
**'Race Amity Day'**  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
**Promotes Oneness**

*Sat. 6-18-60*  
 WILMETTE, Ill. — Race Amity Day was observed Sunday, June 12. Its purpose is to spread the knowledge of the oneness of mankind, according to Charles Wolcott, secretary of the National Spiritual Assembly of Baha'is of the United States.

The corrosion of racial prejudice which has attacked the whole social structure of our American society needs to be countered, Wolcott said. It must be replaced by the healing process of race amity, a condition that will enable the United States to relive its tradition of being the land of the free and the home of the brave, and to assume a new type of leadership acceptable to the majority of the world's population which recently achieved, or shortly will achieve nationhood.

To Baha'is, Race Amity Day is a special occasion not only to proclaim the principle of the oneness of mankind but to rededicate themselves to the ceaseless exertions, the sacrifices, the vigilance, the moral courage, the tact, and the sympathy for which this paramount national issue calls, the statement concludes.

Race Amity Day was inaugurated by the American National Baha'is Assembly in 1958 and will be observed this year in nearly 1,600 communities in the United States.



39 1960

## RACE RELATIONS DAY

### NEGRO COLLEGES AIDED

Methodists Give \$396,543 to

#### Race Relations Day

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (RNS)—Methodists contributed a total of \$396,543 in the denomination's 1960 Race Relations Day offering, an annual effort to aid the twelve Negro colleges related to the Methodist Church. All the colleges are in the South.

The 1960 offering was nearly \$5,000 less than last year, Dr. James S. Thomas of Nashville, a staff member of the Church's Board of Education, reported at a meeting of Negro Methodist college presidents held in connection with the denomination's fifteenth Institute of Higher Education here.

He said he thought bad weather on Feb. 14 in much of the country was a factor in the decreased giving this year. Most of the offering was contributed on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 14, but gifts for the cause were received by the board for several months afterward, Dr. Thomas said.



# U. S. Seen Hurt By Race Issue

By Kenneth Dole

of racial equality. Yet we must admit that prejudice and bigotry are still practiced against a substantial segment of our American citizenry."

In a separate statement the Protestant Council of the City of New York asserted that "the great unsolved riddle of our American democracy is the fulfillment of our historic promise of equality for every American without consideration as to his color, his creed or the climate of his origin."

More than any other factor the race problem keeps the United States from exercising moral leadership, the Rev. Dr. Garland Evans Hopkins said yesterday in a Race Relations Sunday sermon.

Dr. Hopkins, minister of Walker Chapel (Methodist), Arlington, put partial blame on "unwitting or intentional misrepresentation" of the Nation's racial situation.

Some American liberals, fond of self-criticism, have painted an incomplete picture of race relations in the United States, he said. This view, he noted, is well suited to Communist propaganda.

"Russia has effectively spread it around the world because it is based on truth," he said. "But it is not the whole truth."

The minister declared there is "much to be proud of both in our traditional and present race relationships."

Long before the 1954 Supreme Court decision, "racial barriers were falling throughout America, and nowhere more noticeably than in the South," he said.

"We in the South have been coming to grips with this great barrier to our own best development and to international good will over the past two generations," he said. "It was no court decision that led us to take more seriously our profession of Christianity and democracy."

## FAITHS OBSERVING RACIAL AMITY DAY

Churches and Synagogues

Over Nation Reminded of

Cause by Leaders

By GEORGE DUGAN

Thousands of churches and synagogues over the nation will observe Race Relations Day this week.

Tomorrow a special statement on race prepared by the National Council of Churches will be read in many Protestant pulpits. Today, the Jewish Sabbath, a similar message issued by the Central Conference of American Rabbis will be read in hundreds of synagogues.

The National Council's statement asserts that the elimination of racial segregation in housing is "essential" if the churches are to minister "on a racially inclusive basis and if Christians are to overcome estrangement as well as to bind up the broken fellowship in our society."

"Churches as well as individual Christians," it adds, "can make their love real when they welcome people as good neighbors regardless of race and when they use their influence to see that the community guarantees to people the right to acquire property without regard to race."

The rabbinical message points up the "strangeness" of the need in 1960 to emphasize the importance of brotherhood. It continues:

"It seems paradoxical that in this twentieth century, presumably experiencing a renaissance of religion, it should be necessary to speak of the rightness

### Father LaFarge 80 Today

One of religion's most admired exponents of racial brotherhood will be honored today on his eightieth birthday by his fellow Roman Catholics. He is the Rev. John LaFarge, author, editor and founder of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

At 11 A. M. Father LaFarge will offer mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral with Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington preaching the sermon. After the mass the Jesuit priest will be the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tendered by the interracial organization that he founded.

## Race Relations Day Program At Central Sunday

The Annual Race Relations Day Program, sponsored by the Mary Church Terrell Literary Club, will be held at 3:45 p.m., Sunday, February 14, at Central Methodist Church.

A feature of the program will be a symposium discussion of the question, "Our responsibility for development of spiritual and moral force in race relations," with Mrs. G. W. Williams heading a group of club women in the discussion.

The public is invited to attend this program.



# Race Relations Institute

## At Fisk June 20-July 2

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The new ideas of the National Council of Churches, New York City; Dr. Avery Leiserson, Head of the Political Science Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; and Dr. Robert Johnson, Consultant in Race Relations for the Field Foundation, New York City.

Sponsored by the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, with the cooperation of Fisk University, the institute is expected to involve 120 participants from 20 states in the effort to draw practical lessons for effective leadership action in race relations throughout the country.

"As we enter the decade of the 60's, following ten years of the most far-reaching progress in American race relations, we face the seeming paradox of the issues of race and minority being more urgent and more demanding than ever before; this makes it extremely important that religious, educational and civic leaders in local communities throughout the nation be prepared and informed in facing the new challenges and opportunities now at hand," Dr. Herman H. Long, Director of the Institute, pointed out in explaining the purpose of the institute.

He cited the student sit-in demonstrations, the increased demand of Negroes in the South for full voting rights, the additional initiative provided by the Federal Government in recent civil rights legislation, the re-appearance of anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic propaganda, and the continued increase in the size of the Puerto Rican population on the mainland as significant factors of the intergroup relations situation in this new decade.

Among the group of experts to speak at the Institute are: Dr. Richard Scammon, Washington, D. C., Director of Elections Research for the Governmental Affairs Institute; Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Chief Legal Counsel for the N.A.A.C.P.; Harold Fleming, Atlanta, Georgia, Director of the Southern Regional Council; Harold Braverman, New York City, Executive for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Director for Race Relations

# 17th Race Relations Institute Being Held

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The 17th annual Race Relations Institute, sponsored jointly by the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches and Fisk University, opened at the university here on June 20.

Problems of Negro-white relationships will claim a major share of the time of this year's Institute, according to Dr. Herman H. Long, Nashville, secretary for race relations of the missions board and director of the project.

"Pressures in this area are growing in all parts of the nation," Dr. Long said, but added that the two-week long seminar will also study problems faced by Puerto Ricans, Indian-Americans, and other minority groups.

Participants will come from both North and South. Advance registrations include 120 persons from 20 states, according to Dr. Long.

Most of the registrants for the Institute are teachers, ministers, social workers and other intergroup workers, he said.

Other leaders will include: Dr. Irwin Sobel, St. Louis, professor of economics at Washington University; Dr. Martin Deutsch, Brooklyn, New York, co-director of the Research Center in Living Disabilities, Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York; Dr. Ray Marshall, Cambridge, Mass., fellow in economics, Harvard University; and Mr. Irvin Ferman, Washington, D. C., executive vice-president of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Dr. Harold Fleming, Atlanta, director of the Southern Regional Council; Mr. Joseph Monserrat, New York City, director of the Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Rev. James Lawson, Boston, former Vanderbilt Divinity School student expelled for participation in "sit-in" demonstrations.

Also Thurgood Marshall, New York City, head of education and legal defense fund, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Robert Johnson, New York City, consultant for the Field Foundation; Mrs. Helen Peterson, Washington, D. C., executive director for the National Congress of American Indians; Dr. Thomas Pettigrew, Cambridge, Mass., Department of Social Relations at Harvard University;

Dr. Harold Fleming, Atlanta, director of the Southern Regional Council; Mr. Joseph Monserrat, New York City, director of the Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Rev. James Lawson, Boston, former Vanderbilt Divinity School student expelled for participation in "sit-in" demonstrations.

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groups combined. Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of Harvard's department of social relations, made the statement at the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. A native of Virginia, he is a former professor at the University of North Carolina.

"Four out of five white ministers of major Protestant denominations in the South are integrationists," Dr. Pettigrew said.

But he said a minister cannot be liberal on the integration issue without risking the loss of his church members "in the South or probably any other place in the United States."

## Integration Fight Progress Is Cited

Most Unions Allow Negro Members, Speaker Says

NASHVILLE, June 30.— (UPI)—One of two speakers at the 17th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University said Thursday that segregated local labor unions throughout the country were rapidly disappearing.

Dr. Ray Marshall of Cambridge, Mass., said that while the Negro "still has a long way to go," he has made "significant" progress.

Dr. Marshall, a Wertheim Fellow in Industrial Relations at Harvard, said that 30 years ago 26 national unions barred Negroes from membership and now "only one affiliate of the AFL-CIO has a constitutional color bar."

Harry Fleischman of New York City told the institute that the labor organizations in the United States "are in the midst of a civil rights revolution."

Fleischman, director of national labor services, American Jewish Committee, said "all the major religious denominations" had helped bring about equality in the labor unions.

But he said Negroes in the South often have trouble joining unions because "the use of race-hate material has become a common, and frequently successful, management practice."

The two-week-long institute will close Friday with a summary of reports by Institute Director Dr. Herman Long.

## White ministers said integration leaders in South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28.—A Harvard professor said yesterday Protestant ministers in Southern cities have provided more integration leadership among white residents than all other



# SOCIAL CHANGES GIVE NEGROES "NEW DIGNITY" EDUCATOR SAYS

NASHVILLE — Recent events have given the "Negro masses a new self-consciousness and a new dignity," a leading Negro educator and churchman declared at the opening of the 17th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Dr. Herman H. Long, professor of sociology at Fisk and dean of the institute was obviously referring to the so-called "sit-in" protests when he told the more than 125 ministers, teachers, social workers and students that "both Negro and white young people have found a cause and a method with which to express their disapproval of the 'meaningless racial prohibitions and taboos of a hoary and hazy past.'" Dr. Long is also director of the Race Relations Department of the Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches.

Delegates came from 28 states as well as Scotland and Jamaica.

Among the four delegates from Memphis were:

Henry M. Stanton, 1628 Hunber St.; Mrs. Clara Ann Twiggs, 1766 S. Parkway East; Miss Patricia L. Walker, 1355 S. Parkway East; Rev. E. W. Williams, 1392 Melrose Cove.

In another early session, Dr. Avery Leiserson, Nashville, head of the Political Science Department of Vanderbilt University, outlined significant trends in the Negroes' voting habits. Though continuing to vote "as a solidary pressure group" in local politics, he said, "Negroes tend in the regional picture to vote Democratic."

The effect of this practice, he said, is to "consolidate an alliance" against themselves — an alliance of the "urban middle classes and the black belt rural counties." A more logical strategy, Dr. Leiserson said, would be for the Negroes to seek a "working alliance with the urban industrial and commercial classes in the cities, which are tending to vote Republican."

Dr. George M. Hauser, New York City, executive director of the American Committee on Africa, spoke to the institute on "The Significance of Africa for American Race Relations." There is, he said, "a growing sense of identity between the American Negro and the African" which has led to exchange of visits and ideas between representatives of the two peoples.

The institute which ends Friday, July 1, is sponsored by the Congregational Christian Board of Home Missions and Fisk University, with the cooperation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA.



## City Remembers Former Employee

Negro, 68, Gets A Helping Hand When He's Behind

On Hospital Bill

By JOHN SORRELLS

A check from the Public Works Department for \$57, the money coming from the general fund, let Charlie Lee, a wiry 68-year-old Negro, know the city had not forgotten the 41 years he spent working for it.

Charlie Lee got behind in his bill to John Gaston Hospital and was threatened by the collection agency with legal action but the check paid his bill in full.

Will Fowler, city engineer, said yesterday that Henry Loeb had concurred in the action and when he became mayor, ordered the bill paid.

"We get several requests each year for help from former city employees who are in trouble. We review the facts, the hardship involved, the service the man had, his record, and if the facts warrant, we help him. Generally, we help one or two a year," Mr. Fowler said.

Not On Charity

The difficulty arose because Charlie Lee's City pension is \$59.44 a month, \$9.44 over the amount which classifies an individual as a charity patient under the system adopted by John Gaston in 1952. The hospital charged him \$3 a day for the 25 days he spent in the hospital in 1959, plus \$30 miscellaneous fees—a total of \$105.

As in most cases where the patient has no funds and no insurance, he is required to sign a note for the amount. This is turned over to a collection agency for handling and the patient pays to the agency.

Payments were made regularly from March 2, 1959, through Nov. 30, until \$53 had been paid on the note. When Charlie failed to make his December payment the note from the agency arrived.

Always Prompt

The elderly Negro went to

work for the City Aug. 6, 1914, and he remembers with pride the streets he helped pave. He is proud of his two sons and one daughter but he worries about what the "trouble" will do to his credit rating. He says he has always paid promptly in the past but just couldn't this time.

He thinks his trouble started when rents were raised last July at Dixie Homes, where he has a starkly clean, one-room apartment, and it cost him five dollars a month more. That left only \$34 to buy food and clothes and other items, \$29 if he paid the agency. His family couldn't help since his oldest son was in a hospital and his younger one had just lost his house in Walker Village. His daughter couldn't help either.

Robert C. Hardy, administrator of City hospitals, said where hardship is shown, he can lower a patient's classification but with 60 or more entering every day, the patient must make the request for the change. Charlie didn't request a change.

## Memphis Is Urged To Take Negroes Into Government

Bi-Racial Committee Proposes  
Move To Ease Racial Tensions

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — A bi-racial committee has asked the city commission to give Negroes a larger place in city government in order to relax growing racial tension.

At a meeting with the commission Friday, the committee asked that a policy of "planned, voluntary and constructive change" be considered.

The meeting behind closed doors was called an exchange of ideas. The committee of eight whites and seven Negroes includes a former mayor and the editors of both major newspapers.

"Some specifics were brought up but not agreed on," said Mayor Henry Loeb. He added that another meeting would be held soon.

The conference came after Negro students were arrested for sit-down demonstrations at two all-white public libraries and the city art gallery.

A two-week truce in the sit-downs was called to allow conferences between white and Negro leaders. But a twice weekly boycott of downtown stores, designed to demonstrate Negro buying power, was still on.

The Rev. Henry C. Bunton said the new Monday-Thursday boycott had been ineffective but blamed it on confusion. "Ministers will remind them Sunday that Monday is a 'stay home' day," he said.

The bi-racial committee said it feels that "good will and understanding in our community can best be promoted by planned, voluntary and constructive change."

The statement said there have been violent outbreaks in some other Southern cities and "prompt, positive steps must be taken to forestall the probability of similar occurrences in Memphis."

## Negroes Urged To Act In Law

Must Invite Colored In 'Our Discussions,' Moore

Says

Commissioner James W. Moore said yesterday that Memphis expects Negroes to take their grievances to the courts. He said they should act

"under law rather than disorder and emotion, no matter how right they feel their claims to be."

Speaking at a noon meeting of the Airways Optimist Club, Commissioner Moore, said he agreed with a recent editorial in The Commercial Appeal "that we must make a place for Negroes in our government."

"There is enough talent among the Negroes to make substantial contributions in connection with Negro parks, Negro hospitals and Negro juvenile problems," he said.

Invite Negroes In

"In place of excluding them from our discussions, we should invite them in, so that we can get to understand what each of us is thinking about and why. To fail to do this invites the sit-in, the rabble-rouser, the radical. And this type of citizen, be he white or colored, we must discourage."

The city commission was asked to "give consideration to the appointment of qualified Negroes to membership on the various boards and agencies which operate under the jurisdiction of the commission."

Sharply worded letters were changed by the commission and Negro lawyers representing the students arrested in the sit-down demonstrations. But a Monday meeting was agreed upon.

Of the Negroes arrested, 37 were convicted of disturbing the peace and held to the grand jury on a state charge of threatened breach of the public peace.

A hearing on similar charges against 22 others was delayed until April 6 after the truce was adopted last Tuesday.

The request "to desegregate facilities" was made by Negro attorneys who represented the Negroes arrested for staging sit-in demonstrations at Memphis public libraries.

Mr. Orgill, who served as mayor for four years prior to Jan. 1, said: "All members ran on a platform which pledged the upholding of segregation by all legal means and certainly they are bound to honor that pledge which is favored by the vast majority of Memphis voters."

Intention Restated

"Our City Commission has restated its intention to abide by and uphold the decisions of the courts as they pertain to specific local cases. It is my feeling that the Negro lawyers and other Negro leaders should use their influence to stop further demonstrations which are sur-

to increase tension and bad feeling and which in some cities have caused fights and riots.

"Some people have the wrong idea about the purposes of the Committee on Community Relations. It is my hope that it will provide a place where representative Negroes and whites can discuss race problems and perhaps bring about a better understanding of the views of both sides and so contribute to the peace of the community."

## APPEAL SLATED BY FOLK SCHOOL

Integration Decision of  
High Court Involved

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. (AP) — Highlander Folk School, long wrapped in controversy and Friday denied a new trial in its charter revocation case, has announced it will appeal to the Tennessee supreme court.

Myles Horton, director of the interracial adult education center, said the appeal will be the first test case ever brought to determine if the United States supreme court's integration decision applies to private schools. The mountaintop school's motion for a new trial was denied Friday by district Judge C. C. Chattin. He gave defense attorney's 60 days to perfect an appeal.

The grounds cited for revocation of the charter included state allegations that the privately financed school violated a 50-year-old state law providing for racial segregation in schools.

Lawyers for Highlander argued that the US supreme court's desegregation rulings have nullified state laws against integrated classes.

However, Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan argued that these rulings applied only to schools supported by public funds, thus excluding Highlander from their provisions.

Horton said the appeal will be handled by the Highlander Legal Education Committee. A statement released by the committee said the case "is of deep significance to all private schools, including many

Meanwhile, the school has an integration workshop will start Thursday on the subject of how white Southerners can help Negroes with voting and the educational program while court decision."



## Highlander School literature blamed for Negro's arrest

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., July 4—

The educational director of Highlander Folk School alleged today that a West Tennessee Negro minister was recently arrested partially because he possesses Highlander literature.

Mrs. Septima Clark, Negro director of education at the school,

in referring to the arrest of the Rev. Hiram Newbern on June 21 in Brownsville, Tenn., said:

"Information coming to us indicates that the recent arrest of Rev. Newbern in Brownsville was partially due to his possessing literature advertising this Highlander voting and registration workshop.

"All indications are that his arrest was designed to keep him from coming to Highlander and taking voting and registration ideas back to Negroes in Brownsville."

THE MINISTER was registered to attend a voting and registration workshop now in progress at the school, Mrs. Clark said.

Myles Horton, director of the controversial school, said: "This sort of thing is a disgrace to the State of Tennessee."

Rev. Newbern pleaded guilty June 22 to disorderly conduct and was fined \$50. He spent the night of June 21 in jail following his arrest by Haywood County Deputy George Sullivan.

Sullivan accused Rev. Newbern of blocking the street while voter registration was in progress in Brownsville. The deputy said the minister also kept breaking in line while talking to Negroes.

# Highlander Head Raps Rights

## School Fighting For Same Goals

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — "The Democratic civil rights plank reads like the Highlander statement of purpose," Director Myles Horton told the students and staff here today. "It is ironical that we are having to defend our right in the courts to run an integrated private school at the same time the Democratic party is seeking to elect a president on a civil rights platform," he said.

Encouraged by the Convention action, Horton presented a plan for expansion of the school's educational activities at the July 21-22 Highlander board meeting.

Meanwhile, forty-three young white, Negro, American Indian, and Spanish American students have begun a six-week project at the school. Welcoming the students to Highlander, Horton said, "This new educational venture will help to prepare students to meet some of the problems of entering integrated colleges and high schools. As participants you will have valuable cultural and geographical experiences to exchange."

Several students attending from Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, and Alabama are actively involved in the current sit-in movement. One was among the first to enter a previously all-white high school. Some have been recently arrested and jailed.

For many students, the Youth Project presents an initial opportunity to live as fully-accepted equals in an inter-racial environment. Through day-to-day living, learning, and recreational experiences, each participant has maximum opportunity for creative development

and expression.

Rev. Ewell J. Reagan of Cornell university, director of the project, is assisted by a staff of eleven teachers and group leaders. Morning sessions are devoted to classes in music, modern literature and writing and art. Folk singing, individual instrument instruction, steel drum playing, photography, and modern dance are among special activities available during the afternoon program.

The school's 200 wooded acres and small lake provide a recreational center for canoeing, fishing, swimming, hiking, baseball, and volleyball. Members of the local community may participate in the recreational activities of the Youth Project. The students are scheduled to visit the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina, TVA dams, and Oak Ridge.

During this experiment in inter-cultural living the students will observe the school's regularly scheduled summer program—for example, a workshop on Political Leadership and Community Development, July 24-29.

A State Department visitor, Kwa Owuna Hagan, National Secretary, People's Education Association of Ghana, and Chairman of the Highlander Executive Committee, Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse college, Atlanta, will be among visitors meeting with the young students. Eleven college students from an American Friends Service Committee Unit working at a Kentucky's Central State Mental Hospital will also visit the Youth Project.





CATHERINE POWELL  
Death Ends Long Vigil



CORETHA O'NEILL  
'Cancer Doesn't Pick a Race'

## FOR DISHWASHER

# Death Ends Long After-Hours Vigil

By KEN CARR

A 57-year-old Negro woman's long vigil is over. Her friend has died.

Miss Coretha O'Neill, a dishwasher in the San Jacinto Cafe, had known Mrs Catherine Powell, a white woman, since 1942 when the two met in the cafe.

THEY GOT to know each other well. Mrs Powell was a lonely woman. She was divorced and had neither children nor living relatives. Her residence was a one-room flat in a large apartment house near the cafe at 1200 Rothwell St. Mrs. Powell became ill. She needed care. She had cancer. She became bed-ridden in 1957 and asked the owner of the cafe, Jay Nichols, to let Miss O'Neill take care of her.

The tall gray-haired dishwasher worked all night at the cafe. Many times her employer would let her leave work to attend to Mrs Powell. He would give food for Miss O'Neill to take to her.

When the Negro woman got

off of work at 6 AM she would see how her friend was getting along.

"SHE ASKED me to take care of her," Miss O'Neill reflected, "because she had a young colored mammy when she was a little girl in Milwaukee. She remembered her better than her mother."

For three years the woman lay in bed dying of cancer. She had no money and no family but she did have friends.

The cafe owner, the landlady, a lawyer who knew her—they all saw that the destitute woman did not lack food or other conveniences. Her Negro friend saw that she did not lack cheery

companionship and attention.

A nurse at the Jefferson Davis Hospital's tumor clinic remembered seeing the tall, gray-haired Miss O'Neill come to the hospital many times for medicine.

"YES I remember her," she said, "she was a lady with a lot of personal dignity. She seemed solid like the Rock of Gibraltar."

A doctor at the hospital met Miss O'Neill last week.

"I could see that Mrs Powell would die in a short time. She had been brought in for a check-up. We could do nothing for her," the doctor said.

"Miss O'Neill insisted that her friend be allowed to go back home where she could take care of her. It was remarkable. I have seldom seen such devotion even by members of the family. I don't know why she did it. She couldn't have been getting paid for it."

"Pay? No, she never paid me," Miss O'Neill answered when asked why she helped her friend for so long.

"SHE DIDN'T have any money and I didn't expect any. We shared groceries at times. Cancer doesn't pick any race and neither did Mrs Powell when she was looking for a friend."

"I stayed by Mrs Powell because it was the Christian thing to do. When a man is on earth he helped the sick."

Mrs Catherine Powell died at 9:25 PM Wednesday. She had no family at her bedside but she did have a friend there who reminded her of the colored mammy who raised her in Milwaukee many years before.



## The World As Seen From Tuskegee

THE annual report of Tuskegee Institute has come a long, long way. For years it was a compilation of lynchings and generally regarded as the only reliable source of such information; today it looks at the whole world from Macon County and the result is a compound of globaloney and special pleading. *p 4 A.*

The 46th annual report, released the other day, begins by equating integration with world peace, the two being almost synonymous, it seems.

*in 1-29-60*  
Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace, which was highlighted by President Eisenhower's late December visits to several world capitals, there was—on balance—little compelling evidence that America itself was able, during 1959, to advance human understanding within its own boundaries.

What follows is a postured rehash of some of the year's events, concluding with the repetition of the opening theme: "The impact of Southern racial practices on international relations."

*Montgomery*  
IN AN article in *The Reporter* (reprinted on this page last year) Alice Baker debunked the popular myth which Tuskegee is still trying to peddle. She said she had heard something similar to the following repeated many times in the U.S.:

"It would be bad enough if civil rights were just a moral question, but it's a cold war question too. Look at Asia, with half a billion uncommitted people, most of them non-white. You know, don't you, what their reaction is . . . ?"

Miss Baker wrote: "We've all heard this sort of thing dozens of times—but after a fairly extensive trip through Asia recently, I'm not sure I do know."

She went on to recount her experiences in Japan, South Vietnam, India: "As I progressed through Asia, I began to understand that there are more complex racial questions there than on any other continent of the world." For that reason, she said, the supposed excitement over segregation in the U.S. appeared vastly exaggerated.

Much of that exaggeration, it might be added, has been the obvious work of communist propagandists.

★

TUSKEGEE'S view of the world is ethnocentric, as if everything somehow depends on integration in America. In a recent broadcast over CBS radio, Eric Severeid answered this kind of foolishness in remarks addressed to black Africa. (We are not imputing pro-segregation sympathies to Severeid, but his broadcast may have had a wider application than he intended.) Speaking as a Westerner "of good will," Severeid said:

Many of you, especially the educated, suffer from what psychologists call the "illusion of the central position." You think that the future of mankind depends upon what happens in Africa. This is doubtful. Relax.

The good life for Americans or Britons was earned the hard way. They developed their countries by study, work, self-denial; but you sound as if you want the fruits before the tree takes root. You want a social welfare state before you have created the capital to pay for it.

Most of your people are still tribal-minded, not yet national-minded and a long way from being international-minded.

Much of the same message could be addressed to Tuskegee.



# Slow Advance Noted In Tuskegee Report

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Report on Race Relations in the South reports that the year 1959 showed "a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation." **PUBLIC DESEGREGATION**

On the positive side, the Report signed and released Saturday by Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster, stated that "the principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations. With an occasional exception, Federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of Federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation in the South, by their comments and public actions." "A major contribution," the Report stated, "was the work of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights," whose life was extended for two more years.

The Report cited a conclusion reached by the Commission: "Voting, education and housing are so fundamentally interrelated that it is impossible for the problems to be solved by improvement of any one factor alone." "Most American citizens," it reported, "found their energies devoted chiefly to the daily requirements of living," adding that "this was not easy for most Negroes because they were confronted often by outwardly imposed discrimination in education, voting, employment, and transportation which could not be overcome by individual effort."

## IDEAL NEGATED

"This situation," it said, "tended to negate the American democratic ideal."

The task (of daily living) was difficult for whites, too, the Report stated, "because of barriers to effective communication prevented their understanding that the aspiration of Negroes is simply to share the full rights and duties of American citizenship."

The Report criticized the "mass communication media" which it said "reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation either directly or by implication."

"A variety of constructive community services by Negroes and other organizations remained largely unreported," it continued, "and, as a consequence, the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the

## Tuskegee Report Says:

*Journal and Guide*  
**Nation Defaulted On  
Moral Obligation  
To Colored Citizens**  
*Norfolk, Va.*  
*Jan. 1-30-60*  
*P. 1*

By DONALD F. MARTIN  
United Press International

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The annual Tuskegee Institute report on race relations in the South, released Jan. 23, said the year 1959 showed "a hesitancy by American citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation."

The report declared there was "little compelling evidence America was able to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries."

WITH "A FEW striking exceptions," the 46th annual report said, "most public officials in the South, by their comments and public actions, delayed desegregation and discouraged inter-group discussion of community issues."

The report, signed by Tuskegee's President L. H. Foster, concerned itself with the 17 states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

"Most American citizens," the report said, "found their energies devoted chiefly to the daily requirements of living" which "was not easy for most Negroes because they were confronted often by outwardly imposed discrimination in education, voting, employment and transportation which could not be overcome by individual effort."

## Media Criticized

The report sharply criticized new media.

"Mass communication media, viewed as a whole, reported and commented ex-

## Issues Report On Relations



DR. L. H. FOSTER  
Sees Little Progress

tensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication. A variety of constructive community services by Negroes and their organiza-

tions remained largely unreported and, as a consequence, the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media," the report said.

On the positive side, the report said, "The principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations. With an occasional exception, federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of federal agencies, supported the principles of desegregation and sought its implementation."

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"Most American citizens," it reported, "found their energies devoted chiefly to the daily requirements of living," adding that "this was not easy for most Negroes because they were confronted often by outwardly imposed discrimination in education, voting, employment, and transportation which could not be overcome by individual effort."

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"The task (of daily living) was difficult for whites, too," the report stated, "because barriers to effective communication prevented their understanding that the aspiration of Negroes is simply to share the full rights and duties of American citizenship."

The Report criticized the "mass communication media" which it said "reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication."

"A variety of constructive community services by Negroes and other organizations remained largely unreported," it continued, "and, as a consequence, the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

## Tuskegee Report Says U. S. Shies From Moral Implications of Bias

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"A variety of constructive community services by Negroes and other organizations remained largely unreported," it continued, "and, as a consequence, the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

On the positive side, the report conceded that "the principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced, and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations. With an occasional exception, federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation."

"A major contribution," the report stated, "was the work of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights," whose life was extended for two more years.

The report cited a conclusion which it said was reached by the commission: "Voting, education, and housing are so fundamentally interrelated that it is impossible for the problems to be solved by improvement of any one factor alone."

## Time To Do Better

Tuskegee Institute released its 46th annual report, "Race Relations in the South," last week. The institute's report for 1959 documented the number of lynchings which occurred annually in the United States.

Recently, the report has dealt with

other areas of race relations—education, employment, recreation, transportation and voting.

Certainly, one cannot criticize the institute for switching its emphasis—even if it means the omission of such a tragic event as the Mack Parker lynching.

One can, however, criticize how well the institute does what it sets out to do; and here is where we have to give the scholars below passing marks.

The entire report is entirely too superficial to qualify as an authoritative study. Reports issued by both the American Jewish Congress and the Civil Rights Commission were more comprehensive and analytical.

The Tuskegee report is almost strictly a compilation of facts gleaned from the press. Absent is the insight, interpretation and analysis one would expect from an institution with 46 years of experience in the field.

WE BELIEVE that any authoritative report on race relations should at least do the following:

Analyze the data it presents in terms of demonstrating local or regional trends and the reasons for those trends;

Give more than cursory attention to individuals and organizations active in the arena of race relations;

Discover and present the attitudes of the persons involved and how these attitudes are formed and altered;

In short, the Tuskegee report should give us something we do not get through reading current events.

Now is the time for the institute to decide whether it is going to expand and make its annual report a first-class, definitive one or whether it will continue to be out-done in the area that was once its private preserve.



# Dark Spots In Race Relations, 1959

Special to Journal and Guide  
TUSKEGEE, Ala. —

There were a few bright spots in the realm of race relations in the South, USA during 1959, but by and large dark spots overshadowed the bright ones, study of Tuskegee Institute's 46th annual report to the American people on developments in race relations reveals.

The report was released Jan. 23 by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the historic institute.

*Marshall, Va.*  
*Jan. 1-30-60*  
THE FOLLOWING ARE among the "negative" aspects of Race Relations, 1959, and are quoted from the report:

● Virginia's educational systems were in a state of chaos. Schools were operated under the old pattern of segregation, under a pupil placement plan and under a complete system of private white schools.

● In higher education, the Georgia State Board of Regents suspended indefinitely admissions to all institutions in the University system as a reaction to a Federal court decision calling on college officials to stop refusing college admission to qualified Negro applicants "solely on the ground of race and color."

● Montgomery, Ala. closed all of its parks, white and Negro, after a suit was filed to integrate Oak Park. State officials closed a lake near Selma after a number of racial incidents had occurred there, including the finding of the body of a respected Negro citizen from Montgomery.

● Officials of Jacksonville, Fla., voted to close down the two golf courses rather than permit equal use by the two races.

● The city council of St. Petersburg voted to reopen Spa Beach on a segregated basis, but provided for its being closed again if Negroes tried to mix with whites, and the City Commission of Miami, Fla., reversed the order of the City Manager who had opened swimming pools and other recreational facilities to Negroes.

● Obtaining the right to register and vote in some of the Southern States was still a burdensome problem for Negroes in 1959. The Commission on Civil Rights reported it had received voting complaints from all of the states which formerly had legally separated schools, except Delaware. There was refusal to cooperate with the Commission on Civil Rights by the Governor of Alabama, the Chairman of the Joint Legislative Segregation Committee in Louisiana, the Governor and state officials of Georgia, and the Governor of South Carolina.

● Southern delegations went to Washington to testify against civil rights bills in Congress and against the extension of the life of the Commission on Civil Rights.

● A survey relating to transportation by the Southern Regional Council showed that bus stations and many train terminals in the South continued racial segregation waiting-room facilities despite Federal regulations to the contrary.

● There was evidence to conclude that a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan occurred in several states and plans for further expansion existed in others. The Klan forced persons from their jobs and homes and burned crosses on

public and private property. But the most obvious indications that the Klan was in favor with the people and with some city and state authorities were the various signs of welcome that appeared on highways just before visitors enter certain cities. Such signs were reported at the entrances to Montgomery, Bessemer, Tuscaloosa and Birmingham in Alabama and in Charleston, S. C.

● White citizens council members speeded up their programs directed at limiting the number of Negro voters. In this, as in their other efforts, they had the support of some public officials. There is evidenced showing cooperation between public officials and the Council through memberships or other connections. These Councils announced they preferred ending public school education to the integration of schools; and they had as another of their goals the elimination of Negro performers from TV programs and from the movies.

● Discrimination and inequality as they operated everywhere but especially in the Southern States were the causes for alarm among responsible officials. Vice President Nixon, appearing before the 51-member Council of the Methodist Bishops, urged them, as opinion-makers, to apply their weight to discourage racial extremism.

● The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, expressed deep regret to the Soviet Prime Minister, during his visit to this country, for the treatment received by Negroes.

● The Department of Labor apologized to a Nigerian official after he was told by



**KU KLUX KLANSMEN**  
They Found New Favor

a Kansas City, Missouri, restaurant manager not to return there to eat because of his color. He was a guest of the United States Government, traveling with a group of ten international labor leaders making a tour of factories and industries.

● Civic groups believing in segregation formulated programs to promote it by keeping parents informed on such matters as school closings, cost of private schools, and steps to take if schools were closed. Others petitioned authorities to cut off funds from integrated schools. The Carroll Service Council, Carrollton, Ga., appointed a fact-finding committee on integra-

tion affairs; 3,000 residents of Warren County, Virginia, asked the County Board of Supervisors to defy state law in the appropriation of funds to integrated schools. Other groups indicated through action that they planned to maintain segregation.

● The East Memphis Civic Club protested a plan to build a high school for Negroes in an all-white neighborhood, and white residents near the Adams Park City Golf Course in Atlanta threatened to tie up the course with players if plans for a Negro tournament were carried out.

● The Mississippi Advisory Council for the 1960 White



House Conference on Children and Youth did not invite Negro representation because of changed times and a change in their feeling toward Negroes, it said. Club women of the Fifth District of Alabama passed a resolution opposing all civil rights legislation proposed in Congress and the Mississippi Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution commended Mississippi State University for refusing to permit its basketball team to compete in the integrated National Collegiate Tournament.

• Three interdenominational groups may be cited for their extreme racial views. The Evangelical Christian Council of fifty - three ministers expressed the belief that racial integration is "satanical, unconstitutional and a main objective of the Communists." The Bessemer ministerial Association voted down a motion to protest Ku Klux Klan signs of welcome on that Alabama city's super-highway. The United Church Women of Mississippi, although an affiliate of the National Council of Churches, adopted a resolution calling for the continued separation of the races.

• Among economic groups, the Oklahoma Farm Bureau and the Oklahoma Farmers Union deplored the centralization of government by the United States Supreme Court and its efforts to take over the power of the states and the legislative processes.

• Numerous educational groups supported the retention of segregation in education. New organizations in support of segregated private schools were organized although some schools operating in 1958 failed to open in 1959 and others proposed failed to materialize. Other groups took their traditional stand or actively worked to retain "separate but equal" schools. The National Education Association, for the fifth consecutive year, adopted practically the same resolution on integration, refusing to strengthen its previous position and defeating moves to change dis-

criminatory membership practices.

• The long established practice of some professional groups in the South excluding eligible Negroes from membership but limiting participation was publicly called into question after the Southern Sociological Society informed its Negro members that it had provided separate and unequal eating facilities for them in an Atlanta hotel at its forthcoming annual meeting. In line with the same policy of exclusion, the Richmond Academy of Medicine voted not to accept Negroes as members but to invite them to attend scientific sessions.

• Among the main white Protestant groups in the South, many churches were clinging to segregation despite the fact that their parent bodies had already repudiated it. Several Baptist bodies voted for continuation of segregation in public schools. Methodists, especially in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, were building defenses against integration within the Church. "Southern" Presbyterians began a purge of liberals within the denomination. Like some Methodists, they called for the withdrawal of the Church from the National Council of churches because it advocated the recognition of China and wished to see desegregation implemented; a minister was dismissed by the Georgia Presbytery because he advocated "creative contacts" between the races, the culmination of long time charges against him for his racial views. When the vestrymen of an Episcopal church in Rocky Mount, Va., instructed a lay delegate to a diocesan council to "oppose integration . . . at a camp and conference center, in any way, and at any time," the vicar resigned.

# Tuskegee Institute Reveals Scofflaw Attitude Was Taken

*Nashville State*  
*Nashville Tennessean*  
*7-1-29-60*  
**Great Educational Plant, Founded By Booker T. Washington Now Under Presidency of Dr. L. H. Foster Cites Discriminatory Practices Still Prevailing In Backward States of South**

Race Relation in the South did not change appreciably in 1959. Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace, which was highlighted by President Eisenhower's late December visit to several world capitals, there was on balance—little compelling evidence that America itself was able during 1959, to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries.

The foregoing may be called the punchline of the forty-sixth Annual Report of the American People on Development in Race Relations as prepared by Tuskegee Institute.

It is called the Tuskegee Institute, which for many years concerned itself with the lynchings of Negroes especially in the South. But lately it became fitting and proper to issue annually a report on other matters of particular interest to Negroes. Segregation became a matter which concerned both the North and the South; later the matter of Negroes being denied their right to vote became a live issue under the Eisenhower administration.

The new "emphasis" on segregation, the denial to the Negroes of equal job opportunity government financed work and the denial to Negroes to get the best education the nation offers and equal opportunity of Negro School teachers to get and keep jobs in desegregated schools, all were matters of concern to the authors of the Tuskegee Annual Report.

Tuskegee Institute was founded by Booker T. Washington, whose diplomacy was employed masterfully in acquiring the vast sums of money to run the great educational plant. Booker T. had far outdistanced most Negro leaders in advancing ideas for the economic advancement of his race.

Booker T. Washington during his most active years was the "voice of the Negro" and that fact made him inevitably the "voice" sought by the most eminent statesmen and political leaders. Booker T.'s endorsement was sought as that of

no other leaders when the National Administrations which at the time were Republican, decided to give Negroes choice position in government.

Booker T. himself understandably was an adherent of the Republican faith. But he confined himself to little stories such as the one when he said that "if you found a Negro who was not a Baptist and a Republican it was quite certain he was one who had been tampered with."

The Annual Report for the year of 1959 is conservative as have been all of the others. Tuskegee is now under the presidency of Dr. L. H. Foster. It was dated January 23, 1960. Among the few names of notables mentioned is that of Vice President Nixon. In the final paragraph it says:

"Discrimination and inequality as they operated everywhere, but especially in the Southern States were the cause for alarm among responsible officials. Vice President Nixon, appearing before the fifty-one member council of the Methodists Bishops urged them as opinion makers to apply their weight to discourage racial extremism and Attorney General William P. Rogers' concern for finding the means for making continued progress in the field of civil rights and by the exercise of self-discipline to prevent damaging incidents, so costly to our nation from occurring.

"Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights took the view that the balance of power in the world rests with one

third of the world's population, not allied militarily or philosophically with either the Soviet Union or the United States, most of whom are non-white."

"The American ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, expressed deep regret to the Soviet Prime Minister, during the visit to this country, for the treatment received by Negroes and explained that progress was being made in eliminating this evil. The Department of Labor apologized to a Nigerian official, after he was told by Kansas City, Mo., restaurant manager not to return there to eat, because of his color. He was a guest of the United States Government, traveling with a group of ten international labor leaders, making a tour of factories and industries."

The Tuskegee Annual Report gets some satisfaction out of the fact that student faculty groups joined in the growing sentiment against discrimination in education. The Youth March for Integrated represented by 25,000 persons from all parts of the nation met in Washington, D. C. to demonstrate for farther implementation for desegregated education. Support was given to the movement by the United States National Student Association representing students governments of almost 400 colleges. The American Association of University Professors notified its 42,000 members to be on the lookout for four members of the University who lost their appointments for refusing to sign affidavits under Act 10 of 1953 requiring a listing of a teacher's contributions to the membership in organizations for the last five years.

The Tuskegee Report cites the action of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association which warned Negroes against attempting to integrate the schools on the basis they would cause Negroes to lose their jobs and a payroll of \$1,807,000.

Almost everywhere in the South, school integration has proceeded only on a token basis. But it is predicted that this will change when Negroes get the right to vote in those states where now they are arbitrarily prevented from doing so.



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORT:

# No Appreciable Change Seen In Race Relations

TUSKEGEE (AP) — American citizens hesitated to face the moral implications of continued segregation last year, the annual Tuskegee Institute race relations report said Saturday.

There was no appreciable improvement in race relations in the South, the report added, and a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan was noted in several states.

Tuskegee Institute's president, Dr. L. H. Foster, released the 40th annual race relations report compiled at the Negro college.

Efforts to remove segregation barriers continued despite adamant opposition in some areas of the South, the report said.

In sum the year showed further legal support and economically based rationalization of public desegregation, limited extension of desegregation practices, successful action by many state and local governments to avoid desegregation, and a hesitancy by American citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation.

**EXCEPTIONS** — The report said although there were a few exceptions, most Southern public officials, by their commitments and public actions, delayed desegregation and discouraged bi-racial discussion of community issues.

This influence often prevented any 'grass roots' development of joint efforts by whites and Negroes to deal constructively with particular desegregation issues in the light of local conditions and resources," the report said.

The continuing difficulty experienced by Negroes in acquiring the ballot was a major reason for failure of many public officials to recognize and support the interests of the total citizenry, particularly disfranchised Negroes.

While some church and other community groups sought to tackle the moral issues concerned with desegregation, the race relations survey commented, "there were no momentous accomplishments."

"A general uneasiness seemed to prevail among many individuals and organizations that the values associated with democratic and Christian living were not sufficiently influential in the nation's life, for whatever the reason," it continued.

On the civil rights front, the report said, the only legislation proposed and enacted into law by Congress was the extension for two years of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Missouri enacted the only positive law against racial discrimination among the states, the report said, and it forbids state agencies from discriminating in employment and made permanent the state Commission on Human Relations.

Florida's Gov. Leroy Collins was mentioned as the only chief executive in the deep South taking positive steps to support limited desegregation.

"His advisory committee on race relations declared no legislation can accomplish complete segregation in a free public school system," the report said, "and concluded that 'all schools must be kept open or all closed.'"

Racial segregation was abolished at city parks in New Orleans, the report said and Bobby Jones Golf Course at Sarasota, Fla., was desegregated.

## SCHOOL INTEGRATION

These developments were listed in school integration:

In Florida, Dade County accepted four Negro children.

High Point, Durham and Craven County were added to four school systems in North Carolina

which had limited desegregation.

In Virginia, seven all-white schools in Arlington and Norfolk opened their schools to 21 Negro pupils. Warren County High at Front Royal received 21; Alexandria, nine, and Charlottesville, 11. Floyd County was ordered to admit 14 Negro pupils and the city of Falax one in January this year.

Integration of schools near Air Force bases continued under pressure from the federal government. Desegregation took place in Pulaski County, Ark., at Naranja, near Miami, and at a school near Smyrna, Tenn.

The Atlanta board of education submitted a desegregation plan to the federal court as ordered.

As to desegregation in schools of higher learning, the report had this to say:

"The University of Florida admitted six students in 1959, including a woman who entered the medical school. Enrollment of Negroes at LSU increased from 78 in 1958 to 417 in 1959.

"Memphis State University accepted its first Negro student in April and decided to desegregate regular classes in July. Two Negro undergraduate students attended the evening division of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville."

## U. S. NEGRO GAINS HELD SCANT IN '59

Tuskegee Says Only Courts and Federal Agencies Did Much to Improve Lot

By CLAUDE SITTON  
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 23—Tuskegee Institute declares that,

aside from action by the courts and Federal agencies, the nation did little to improve the lot of the Negro in 1959.

Among the basic reasons, according to the institute, was "a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation." Other factors cited were a lack of interracial communication and a tendency to ignore contributions of the minority race to community life.

The views of the institute, a cultural center for the Southern Negro located at Tuskegee, Ala., were offered in its forty-sixth annual report on race relations. The report was signed by Luther H. Foster, the institute's president.

## Analysis Covering South

"Race relations in the South did not change appreciably during 1959," the report asserted. "Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace there was on balance little compelling evidence that America itself was able to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries."

The report's summary of developments was as follows:

"The year showed further legal support and economically based rationalization for public desegregation, limited extension of desegregation practices, successful action by many state and local governments to avoid desegregation and a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation."

"The principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations."

"With an occasional exception, Federal and state court decisions, as well as the Administrative and investigative actions of Federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation. A major contribution was the work of the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

## Work on Voluntary Plane

The concern of individual citizens for "the real—and sometimes imagined—consequences of desegregation," particularly in public schools, was reflected in the work of voluntary agencies, according to the institute.

"Rarely, however, did these organizations include both white

and Negro memberships," it continued. "And, for this reason, their activities frequently tended to crystallize preconceived opinions rather than lead to acceptable resolutions of the issues for both groups."

Most public officials in the South delayed desegregation and discouraged discussion of the issues, the report said.

"This influence," it added, "often prevented any 'grass roots' development of joint efforts by whites and Negroes to deal constructively with particular desegregation issues in the light of local conditions and resources."

The institute argued that "mass communications media, viewed as a whole, reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication."

Constructive community contributions by Negroes were not publicized, it said.

"As a consequence," it went on, "the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

## Deficiency of Publicity

Life for the individual Negro, the report asserted, was difficult because of discrimination in education, voting, employment and transportation. Whites were hampered, it added, "because barriers to effective communication prevented their understanding that the aspiration of Negroes is simply to share the full rights and duties of American citizenship."

There were "no momentous accomplishments" by church groups and other groups that took a moral approach to the desegregation problem, the report said.

"Some students of the times suggested," it declared, "that the failure to deal morally—as well as legally—with the crucial issue of desegregation made impossible any further significant advance in the over-all quality of the total life of America and its people."



## The World As Seen

### From Tuskegee

THE annual report of Tuskegee Institute has come a long, long way. For years it was a compilation of lynchings and generally regarded as the only reliable source of such information; today it looks at the whole world from Macon County and the result is a compound of globaloney and special pleading.

The 46th annual report, released the other day, begins by equating integration with world peace, the two being almost synonymous, it seems:

Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace, which was highlighted by President Eisenhower's late December visits to several world capitals, there was—on balance—little compelling evidence that America itself was able, during 1959, to advance human understanding within its own boundaries.

What follows is a postured rehash of some of the year's events, concluding with the repetition of the opening theme: "The impact of Southern racial practices on international relations."

IN AN article in *The Reporter* (reprinted on this page last year) Alice Baker debunked the popular myth which Tuskegee is still trying to peddle. She said she had heard something similar to the following repeated many times in the U.S.:

"It would be bad enough if civil rights were just a moral question, but it's a cold war question too. Look at Asia, with half a billion uncommitted people, most of them non-white. You know, don't you, what their reaction is . . . ?"

Miss Baker wrote: "We've all heard this sort of thing dozens of times—but after a fairly extensive trip through Asia recently, I'm not sure I do know."

She went on to recount her experiences in Japan, South Vietnam, India: "As I progressed through Asia, I began to understand that there

are more complex racial questions there than on any other continent of the world." For that reason, she said, the supposed excitement over segregation in the U.S. appeared vastly exaggerated.

Much of that exaggeration, it might be added, has been the obvious work of communist propagandists.



TUSKEGEE'S view of the world is ethnocentric, as if everything somehow depends on integration in America. In a recent broadcast over CBS radio, Eric Severeid answered this kind of foolishness in remarks addressed to black Africa. (We are not imputing pro-segregation sympathies to Severeid, but his broadcast may have had a wider application than he intended.) Speaking as a Westerner "of good will," Severeid

Many of you, especially the educated, suffer from what psychologists call the "illusion of the central position." You think that the future of mankind depends upon what happens in Africa. This is doubtful. Relax.

The good life for Americans or Britons was earned the hard way. They developed their countries by study, work, self-denial; but you sound as if you want the fruits before the tree takes root. You want a social welfare state before you have created the capital to pay for it.

Most of your people are still tribal-minded, not yet national-minded and a long way from being international-minded.

Much of the same message could be addressed to Tuskegee.



## Tuskegee Sees Slight Gains For Negroes In 1959

### Report Says Only Courts And Federal Agencies Did Much To Improve Lot

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—Tuskegee Institute declares that, aside from action by the courts and Federal agencies, the nation did little to improve the lot of the Negro in 1959.

Among the basic reasons, according to the institute, was "a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation." Other factors cited were a lack of interracial communication and a tendency to ignore contributions of the minority race to community life.

The views of the institute, a cultural center for the Southern Negro located at Tuskegee, Ala., were offered in its forty-sixth annual report on race relations. The report was signed by Luther H. Foster, the institute's president.

"Race relations in the South did not change appreciably during 1959," the report asserted. "Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace there was—on balance—little compelling evidence that America itself was able to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries."

The report's summary of developments was as follows:

"The year showed further legal support and economically based rationalism for public desegregation, limited extension of desegregation practices, successful action by many state and local governments to avoid desegregation and a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation.

"The principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations.

"With an occasional exception, Federal and state court decisions, as well as the Administrative and

investigative actions of Federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation. A major contribution was the work of the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

The concern of individual citizens for "the real—and sometimes imagined—consequences of desegregation," particularly in public schools, was reflected in the work of voluntary agencies, according to the institute.

"Rarely, however, did these organizations include both white and Negro memberships," it continued. "And, for this reason, their activities frequently tended to crystallize preconceived opinions rather than lead to acceptable resolutions of the issues for both groups."

Most public officials in the South delayed desegregation and discouraged discussion of the issues, the report said.

"This influence," it added, "often prevented any 'grass roots' development of joint efforts by whites and Negroes to deal constructively with particular desegregation issues in the light of local conditions and resources."

The institute argued that "mass communications media, viewed as a whole, reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication."

Constructive community contributions by Negroes were not publicized, it said.

"As a consequence," it went on, "the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

Life for the individual Negro, the report asserted, was difficult because of discrimination in education, voting, employment and transportation. Whites were hampered, it added, "because barriers to effective communication prevented their understanding that the aspiration of Negroes is simply to share the full rights and duties of American citizenship."

There were "no momentous accomplishments" by church groups and other groups that took a moral approach to the desegregation problem, the report said.

"Some students of the times suggested," it declared, "that the failure to deal morally—as well

as legally—with the crucial issue of desegregation made impossible by any further significant advance in the over-all quality of the total life of America and its people."



# Tuskegee Issues '59 Race Relations Shower

## 'Hesitancy' Seen In Facing Segregation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—

The Tuskegee Institute Report on Race Relations in the South reports that the year 1959 showed "a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation." The report, signed and released Saturday by Tuskegee president Dr. L. H. Foster, stated that "despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace, there was little compelling evidence that America itself was able, during 1959, to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries."

With "a few striking exceptions" said this 40th annual report, "most public officials in the South, by their comments and public action, delayed desegregation and discouraged inter-group discussion of community issues."

"Most American citizens," it reported, "found their energies devoted chiefly to the daily requirements of living," adding that "this was not easy for most Negroes because they were confronted often by outwardly imposed discrimination in education, voting, employment, and transportation which could not be overcome by individual effort."

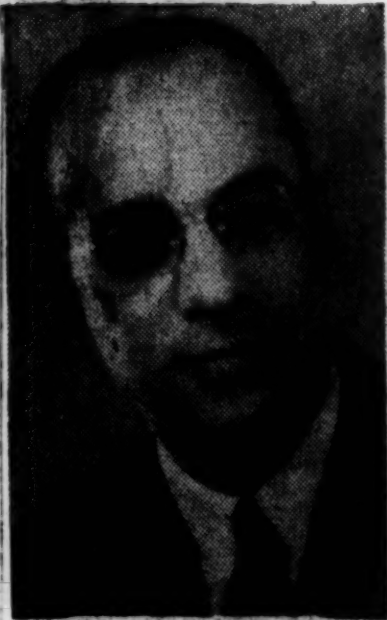
"This situation," it said "tended to negate the American democratic ideal."

"The task (of daily living) was difficult for whites," too, the report stated, "because of barriers to effective communication prevented their understanding that the aspiration of Negroes is simply to share the full rights and duties of American citizenship."

The report criticized the "mass communication media" which it said "reported and commented extensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or

Rights, whose life was extended for two more years.

The report cited a conclusion which it said was reached by the Commission: "Voting, education, and housing are so fundamentally interrelated that it is impossible for the problems to be solved by improvement of any one factor alone."



DR. L. H. FOSTER

by implication."

"A variety of constructive community services by Negroes and other organizations remained largely unreported," it continued, "and, as a consequence, the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

On the positive side, the report conceded that "the principle of desegregation in public situations was reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations."

"With an occasional exception, Federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of Federal agencies, supported the principle of desegregation and sought its implementation."

"A major contribution," the report stated, "was the work of the Federal Commission on Civil



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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RACE RELATIONS REPORT -1959

# CHARGE NATION DID LITTLE FOR NEGROES IN '59

*Chicago Daily Tribune*  
Institute Issues Its  
Report  
*Feb 3-1-60*

(N. Y. Times-Chicago Tribune Service)

Atlanta, Feb. 29—Tuskegee institute has declared that, aside from action by the courts and federal agencies, the nation did little to improve the lot of the Negro in 1959.

Among the basic reasons, according to the institute, was "a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation." Other factors cited were a lack of interracial communication and a tendency to ignore contributions of the minority race to community life.

## Annual Report

The views of the institute, a cultural center for the southern Negro located at Tuskegee, Ala., were offered in its 46th annual report on race relations. The report was signed by Luther H. Foster, the institute's president.

"Race relations in the south did not change appreciably during 1959," the report said. "Despite the urgency of America's aspiration to promote peace there was — on balance — little compelling evidence that America itself was able to advance human understanding significantly within its own boundaries."

## Summary of Report

The report's summary of developments was as follows:

"The year showed further legal support and economically based rationalization for public desegregation, limited

extension of desegregation practices, successful action by many state and local governments to avoid desegregation, and a hesitancy by America's citizens to face the moral implications of continued segregation.

"The principles of desegregation in public situations were reinforced; and a few instances of additional desegregation were noted, both in schools and in other public situations.

## Praises Courts

"With an occasional exception, federal and state court decisions, as well as the administrative and investigative actions of federal agencies, supported the principles of desegregation and sought its implementation. A major contribution was the work of the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

The concern of individual citizens for "the real—and sometimes imagined — consequences of desegregation," particularly in public schools, was reflected in the work of voluntary agencies, according to the institute.

"Rarely, however, did these organizations include both white and Negro members," it continued. "And, for this reason, their activities frequently tended to crystallize preconceived opinions rather than lead to acceptable resolutions of issues for both groups."

## Hit Southern Officials

Most public officials in the south delayed desegregation and discouraged discussion of the issues, the report said.

"This influence," it added, "often prevented any 'grass roots' development of joint efforts by whites and Negroes to deal constructively with particular desegregation issues in the light of local conditions and resources."

The institute argued that "mass communications media, viewed as a whole, reported and commented ex-

tensively on desegregation and tended to highlight the arguments for segregation, either directly or by implication."

## "Negative Reports"

Constructive community contributions by Negroes were not publicized, it said.

"As a consequence," it went on, "the general public tended to form opinions of the citizenship role of the Negro based upon the often sensational and negative reports disseminated by the mass media."

Life for the individual Negro, the report asserted, was difficult because of discrimination in education, voting, employment, and transportation.



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VIRGINIA

## Barfield's Proposal Rejected

# Human Relations No Job Of Council, Mayor Says

It is not the business of Norfolk City Council to legislate on such matters as seeking to improve human relations, Mayor W. Fred Duckworth said on Tuesday.

**MAYOR DUCKWORTH** answered: "I think you might as well leave it with us to consider, because it's got no business being before the council."

The Mayor expressed what he termed council's policy just before Councilman Sam T.

Councilman N. B. Etheridge, who is vice mayor, made a veiled reference to the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision

For Friendly Relations outlawing enforced school segregation by saying: "We've had six years to study it and I'm ready to vote no."

**THE DAY AFTER** his election Mr. Barfield said that biracial study groups had established their value in a number of Southern cities, and asserted that he believed that Norfolk's industrial progress depended upon facing racial problems realistically.

On Tuesday he told the council that while its members solved many problems and made Norfolk an "All-America City," it could meet another pressing problem by establishing a human relations committee.

**MR. BARFIELD** continued: "I want to ask this council to establish a committee on human relations to serve as a vehicle by which racial or religious differences can be discussed openly and honestly."

"I would ask that qualified persons of both races and each faith be represented on this committee and that their sole responsibility shall be to face the problems, study the problems and attempt to recommend a solution to the mayor and City Council."

**DURING** 1957 the council was petitioned to establish a human relations committee by 17 colored leaders, and earlier this year a similar request was made by the Women's Interracial Council. Both were rejected.



**SAM T. BARFIELD**  
Barfield's proposal for establishment of a city human relations committee died for lack of a second.

**THIS WAS** the fourth time that City Council has rejected such a proposal. Human relations committees have been established in 40 or more southern cities.

Mr. Barfield, who was elected to the council last spring on a platform opposed to many of the Duckworth administration policies, asked the council to vote immediately on his proposal for an in-



# Virginia Urged to Set Up Inter-Race Commission

Resolution Has Been Forwarded  
For General Assembly Action

BLACKSBURG, Va., Jan. 2 (AP)—A group of Virginians, including several religious leaders, will ask the General Assembly to create a commission on inter-racial problems and relations.

Dr. W. E. Garnett of Blacksburg, retired rural sociologist of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is the secretary of the group. A proposed resolution was mailed this week to members of the Assembly. Dr. Garnett says a member of the Senate has agreed to introduce it as a Senate joint resolution.

Members of the group include Dr. Euben E. Alley of Richmond, editor of the Religious Herald (Baptist); Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Richmond, editor of the Presbyterian Outlook; Wilson M. Brown, Richmond, vice president of the State Planters Bank; Rev. J. William Hough, Fairfax, chairman of the Virginia Methodist Conference's Board of Social and Economic Relations; the Right Rev. William H. Marmion, Roanoke, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia; John M. Goldsmith, Radford, attorney and civic leader; Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Petersburg, sociology professor, Virginia State College.

Also, Mrs. Henry Lee Robinson, Richmond, president, Virginia Council of Church Women; Dr. E. A. Smith, Blacksburg, Presbyterian minister; Dr. J. M. Ellison, Richmond, chancellor, Virginia Union University; Dr. Ernest Trice Thompson, Richmond, moderator, Presbyterian Church in the United States; David C. Wilson, Charlottesville, professor of psychiatry, University of Virginia School of Medicine; and P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide.

## Supporting Sentiment Seen

Extended inquiry indicates there is widespread sentiment for the creation of a commission to conduct studies of inter-racial problems and relations, the group said in a letter to members of the Senate and House.

The proposed commission would consist of five members

aspirations, organizations and leadership.

"Do the prevailing frustrations of Negro life tend to kill effort and efficiency, as well as to increase the incidence of certain diseases and crimes?" the group asks. It also asks if Negroes are allowed to make as great a contribution to State well-being and progress as they are capable of doing.

## Virginia's Problems Cited Assembly Asked To Set Up Racial Study Commission

BLACKSBURG, Va. — The Virginia General Assembly will be asked to create a five-member commission on inter-racial problems and relations. The move is sponsored by a group of Virginians, which includes educators and religious leaders.

W. E. Garnett of Blacksburg, retired rural sociologist of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is the secretary of the group. A proposed resolution was mailed this week to members of the Assembly. Dr. Garnett says a member of the Senate has agreed to introduce it as a Senate joint resolution.

EXTENDED inquiry indicates there is widespread sentiment for the creation of a commission "to conduct studies on inter-racial problems and relations," the group said in its letter to the makers.

The letter to the assemblymen says millions of words and well over a million dollars have been expended by two legislative commissions, but many problems closely related to school integration have received little attention. It says there is still ill-informed public opinion on many phases of broader questions of race relations which effect every phase of the State's life.

## Where Studies Are Needed

The group says factual studies are needed in such fields as health, social, economic, educational, civic, anthropological, moral and religious aspects of race problems and relations. It also would have the commission study the roots of race prejudice, white and Negro viewpoints and attitudes, significant Negro needs and

OBJECTIVES of the study be:

To make as broad a study of Virginia's inter-racial problems and relations as its resources permit.

To encourage and aid communities to make similar studies. To publish and distribute readily understandable reports on various aspects of racial problems and re-

lationships. To make a summary report of its findings to the 1962 legislature for such action as it may deem desirable.

GROUP says factual studies are needed in such areas as health, social, economic, educational, civic, anthropological, moral and religious aspects of race problems and relations. It also has the commission study the roots of race prejudice and attitudes, significant Negro needs and aspirations, organizations and leadership.

the prevailing frustrations of Negro life tend to kill effort and efficiency, as well as to increase the incidence of certain diseases and crimes?" the group asks.

IT ALSO ASKS that Negroes be allowed to make as great a contribution to state well-being and progress as they are capable of doing.

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ALSO THE REV. J. William Hough, Fairfax, chairman of the Virginia Methodist Conference's board of social

and economic relations; and the Right Rev. William H. Marmion, Roanoke, Bishop of Southwestern Virginia.

Also John M. Goldsmith, Radford, attorney and civic leader; Harry W. Roberts, Petersburg, sociology professor, Virginia State College; Mrs. Henry Lee Robinson, Richmond, president Virginia Council of Church Women; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Smith, Blacksburg, Presbyterian minister.

Also Dr. J. M. Ellison, Richmond, chancellor, Virginia Union University; Dr. Ernest Trice Thompson, Richmond, moderator, Presbyterian Church in the United States; David C. Wilson, Charlottesville, professor of psychiatry, University of Virginia; and P. B. Young, Norfolk, publisher and editor of the Journal and Guide.

## Inter-Racial Group Named by Lynchburg

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 29 (AP)—In a surprise move, the City Council last night set up an eight-member inter-racial committee to foster better understanding between the City's white and Negro residents.

Four white and four Negro business and civic leaders were chosen. It is one of the first such groups in the State.

The group was given no specific duties or areas of investigation. No schedule or pattern of meetings were set forth in a brief statement read by Mayor William C. Vaughan.

Robert D. Morrison, City Manager, was directed to act as committee secretary. Vaughan's statement said, in part: "We have been grateful for good racial relations in Lynchburg, and are truly concerned that recently some deterioration has taken place in this respect."

"We realize that some steps should be taken to promote better understanding between our citizens of all races. We believe that whatever is done



NORFOLK PREACHING MISSION SPEAKER FINDS:

# South Is Not Consistent In Race Relations Practices

*Journal and*  
DR. PROCTOR said he had discovered in some of the institutes in which he has participated that "if the pastors members of the Tidewater Area Chapter of the Frontiers of America and their guests Wednesday afternoon that the people of the South are ready for a new type of leadership in race relations. The university president, who is a native of Norfolk, said what is wrong in race relations in the South is the kind of leadership the people have ly meeting of the group, Dr. Proctor pointed out that white ministers are getting a new kind of social gospel with emphasis on applying the ethical teachings of Jesus to every day life. Much power, Dr. Proctor said, is lying latent and dormant in American Christianity.

Speaking at the semi-monthly meeting of the group, Dr. Proctor pointed out that white ministers are getting a new kind of social gospel with emphasis on applying the ethical teachings of Jesus to every day life. Much power, Dr. Proctor said, is lying latent and dormant in American Christianity.

*3-9-58*  
*VA 72*  
**DR. PROCTOR** gave the group the advantage of his experiences at religious institutes or religious meetings such as the Tidewater Area Preaching Mission which he addressed Tuesday afternoon. "What strikes me is how white ministers and laymen dedicated to church life can be so incongruous to democracy and race relations," Dr. Proctor asserted. "These dedicated men," he continued, "are blind to the application of Christianity to race relations and democracy." Some of these church people, Dr. Proctor said, "are hedged in by their commitments" with regard to Christian living. He pointed out the strange fact that some of these people who are deeply interested in missionary work in Africa, kindness to dogs and have concern for other causes can't let that love or interest "spill over to the point of loving Negroes."

**WHAT WE NEED**, Dr. Proctor said in closing is "vital Christian witnesses who will understand you can't love God whom you haven't seen and hate your brother whom you have seen." Dr. Proctor was presented to the group by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. James A. Overton, Portsmouth lawyer, responded to Dr. Proctor's address. Several students from high schools in the area were guests of the Frontiers at the dinner meeting. Edward Rodman, senior at I. C. Norcom high school, Portsmouth, spoke for the group and told what their objective is in the sit-down action against lunch counter segregation. He is a leader of the protest in Portsmouth.

The organization voted unanimously to draft a resolution stating its stand on the "sit-down" situation. The executive committee was delegated to draw up the resolution.



# Seek commission on race relations

*The Afro-American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

RICHMOND has appealed to the Virginia General Assembly to establish a commission on interracial relations.

The group includes Dr. J. M. Ellison, chancellor of Virginia Union University, Richmond; Dr. Harry W. Roberts of Petersburg, sociology professor at Virginia State College; and P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

COORDINATOR OF the group of civic, church and educational leaders is Dr. W. E. Garnett of Blacksburg, retired rural sociologist at Virginia back of his house.

Two noted educators and a resources permit.

(2) To encourage and aid newspaper publisher are communities to make similar studies on a local basis.

(3) To publish and distribute among the 14-man group which widely readily understandable reports on various aspects of interracial problems and relations.

(4) To make a summary report of its findings to the 1962 General Assembly for such action as it may deem desirable.

MEMBERS OF the sponsoring group include also:

Dr. Reuben E. Alley of Richmond, editor of the Religious Herald (Baptist); Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Richmond, editor of the Presbyterian Outlook;

Wilson M. Brown, Richmond, vice president of the State Planters Bank; the Rev. J. William Hough, Fairfax, chairman of the Virginia Methodist Conference's board of social and economic relations;

The Right Rev. William H. Marmion, Roanoke, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia; John M. Goldsmith, Radford, attorney and civic leader;

Mrs. Henry Lee Robinson, Richmond, president of the Council of Church Women; Dr. E. A. Smith, Blacksburg, Presbyterian minister;

Dr. Ernest Trice Thompson,

Richmond, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; David C. Wilson, Charlottesville, professor of psychiatry, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Garnett announced that the proposal outlining the construction and objectives of the commission has been mailed to members of the General Assembly, with a member of the Senate agreeing to introduce it as a Senate joint resolution.

The letter to members of the Legislature said in part:

"EXTENDED INQUIRY indicates that there is widespread sentiment for the creation of a commission on interracial problems and relations to conduct studies on interracial studies and relations."

It suggested the appointment by the Governor of a five-man commission, three of them white. The commission would receive compensation only for expenses.

The resolution says the objectives of the study would be:

(1) TO MAKE as broad a study of Virginia's interracial problems and relations as its

**LYNCHBURG SETS  
RACE COMMITTEE**

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 29 (AP).—In a surprise move, the city council last night set up an eight-member inter-racial committee to foster better understanding between the city's white and negro residents.

Four white and four negro business and civic leaders were chosen.

The group was given no specific duties or areas of investigation. No schedule or pattern of meetings were set forth in a brief statement read by Mayor William C. Vaughan.

Robert D. Morrison, city manager, was directed to act as committee secretary.

Mayor Vaughan's statement said, in part:

"We have been grateful for good racial relations in Lynchburg, and are truly concerned that recently some deterioration has taken place in this respect."

Recently, some downtown stores with lunch counters have been picketed by negroes protesting segregated lunch counters.